

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT HARRY GOLD

FILE NO.

VOLUME NO.

SERIALS

SEE REFS

NOTICE

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File No: See 161

Re: GOLD, HARRY

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-						
59175-124	6/11/51	CG Rpt	3	3	b7c b7D	30-8 ✓
65-						
59183-437	6/28/50	AL ltr LIA	1	1		32-4 ✓
65-						
59181-144			1	-	See T. Black 1978 Processing (2)	
100-2278-						
294	2/25/55	NY Rpt	6	6	b1 b7D	46-12 ✓
#78		b1	3	0	b1	9-10 ✓
65-60203	10/11/53	NY ltr HQ	6	-	See J. Rosenberg	✓
208						
100-						
374626-9	6-7-51	AL rpt	2	-	See J. Rosenberg	

21 10 3 0 8 2
Rev Rel Deny Refer Pres Prep FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at WASHINGTON FIELD File No. 65-3440
 Report made at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Date 6/11/51 Period 4/23-27; 5/16, 22, 24, 28/51 Report made by JOHN J. MATTHEWS
 JJI:mvr

Title VIVIAN HERZOG, aka. ESPIONAGE - IS

SYNOPSIS: Files of the Chicago office contain no pertinent information relative to JOSEPH FANTA. Credit and criminal check, Chicago, Illinois, negative concerning FANTA.

[REDACTED] Indices contain no pertinent information concerning this company or its officers. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who was convicted of conspiring with HARRY GOLD, convicted espionage agent to obstruct justice, was engaged by the Chicago Pump Company, 1942 to conduct survey for that concern.

b7D
o/s

b7C
b7D
o/s

- RUC -

DETAILS: Information concerning JOSEPH FANTA

COPIES DESTROYED
 4 31 NOV 22 1960

The records of Hill's Reports, Incorporated, a Chicago credit agency, and the Chicago Police Department failed to reflect any record for JOSEPH FANTA. The files of the Chicago office contain no pertinent information concerning FANTA.

o/s

Approved and Forwarded [Signature] SAC

COPY IN FILE

5 - Bureau (65-59175)
 3 - Washington Field (65-5495)
 65 NOV 15 1951 F 317

65-59175-124

RECORDED - 94

INDEXED - 94

[Signature]

*no down at this time
 see memo to Belmont 7/12/51
 275 W/64/88
 Received 7/25/59
 Unclassified*

Chicago File 65-3440

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The files of Dun and Bradstreet and Hill's Reports, Incorporated, contain no information of a derogatory nature concerning the Chicago Pump Company or its officers.

On October 30, 1950 MILTON SPIEGEL of the Chicago Pump Company advised SA WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN that he had retained one ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in approximately October, 1942, to make a survey for the Chicago Pump Company. Mr. SPIEGEL related that BROTHMAN was paid a fixed fee for approximately two or three months work in surveying the facilities of the Chicago Pump Company for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not its equipment was adaptable for post-war expansion.

Mr. SPIEGEL stated that at that time the Chicago Pump Company was engaged in the manufacture of service pumps for commercial and residential structures and its officials were interested in knowing whether its equipment was adaptable for use in the manufacturing of chemical pumps.

Mr. SPIEGEL advised further that BROTHMAN was referred to him by either T. R. OLIVE, Senior Assistant Editor of the McGraw-Hill

Publishing Company trade magazine "Chemical Engineering" or by a Mr. ~~Mc~~CARTHY of the National Carbon Company of New York.

On July 29, 1950, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in New York City for conspiracy to obstruct justice, as the result of an agreement between himself, HARRY GOLD, and others to offer fictitious explanations of their associations with each other.

On May 29, 1947, BROTHMAN advised agents of the New York office that he had furnished blue prints for the Russian Government to JACOB GOLOS, deceased Soviet agent, to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and to HARRY GOLD, convicted espionage agent. BROTHMAN advised further that GOLD was employed by him in 1946 in BROTHMAN's laboratory in Elmhurst, Long Island.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been declared to be a Communist organization by the Attorney General within the purview of Executive Order 9835. .

b7c
b7d

O/S

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 Attention: FBI Laboratory
 FROM : SAC, Albany
 SUBJECT: ALFRED DEAN SLACK, was.
 ESPIONAGE - R
 (Bureau file 65-59183)

DATE: June 28, 1950

118661

There are being transmitted herewith several pages of typewriter specimens, taken by Special Agent DONALD E. BOWKY on June 22, 1950, from an "L.C. Smith" upright typewriter, serial number 933143612. This machine was obtained by Agents of this office on June 15, 1950 in the course of a permissive search of the residence of the subject, ALFRED DEAN SLACK, Halder Road, Clay, New York. The machine was brought into the Syracuse Resident Agency, where the specimens were taken.

Mrs. JULIA W. SLACK, wife of the subject, who was present during most of the search, and who produced the typewriter for the Agents, stated that to the best of her recollection, this machine was purchased by her husband, the subject, in about 1940 or 1941 at Rochester, New York. She believed that he had purchased it as a rebuilt machine from a Sears-Roebuck store in Rochester.

Mrs. SLACK stated this machine has been in the possession of herself and her husband constantly since that time. She stated she was certain that every time they moved, they had taken this machine with them. She declared she could not recall having any other typewriter in their possession since acquiring this one. She stated that her husband, the subject, frequently used this machine for his business and personal correspondence.

The ribbon in the machine was examined carefully, and appeared to be only moderately worn throughout its entire length. No words or messages of any consequence could be read on the ribbon with the naked eye.

Some of the enclosed pages of specimens were taken through the ribbon, but the majority were taken through carbon paper, with the ribbon removed. Identifying and descriptive data has been placed on each page.

The typewriter itself is being retained as an exhibit in this office, and further specimens may be taken if desired by the Laboratory.

The specimens transmitted herewith should be afforded appropriate typewriting examination by the Laboratory, and comparisons made with questioned typewritten documents submitted in this and related Espionage cases. The specimens should be retained by the Laboratory.

Copies of this letter are being forwarded the Philadelphia Office, as the information concerning SLACK's typewriter will be of particular interest in connection with the case entitled "HARRY GOLD, was. - Espionage - R".

DER:ATN
 65-1647
 cc: Philadelphia
 New York
 REGISTERED MAIL

NOT AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN (A)
 FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
 6/29/50

65-59183-437

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 26 1955	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/26-31, 19-2/11-24/55	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM C. MARTIN
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	--

TITLE FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, was: 5225	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CH
---	--

Copy B - CIA Copy E - Legat Mexico
Copy C - RAB Copy D - State
Subject resides at Calle Dr Schiller 413, Apartment 2, Mexico City, Mexico. Subject has been described by various reliable informants as: entrenched in confidence of CP in 1937; attended Politburo meetings, 1937-45.

[REDACTED SECTION]

has been reliably reported:

FIELD has among other positions been executive secretary of the American Peace Mobilization, a member of the Board of Directors of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, chairman of the Council for Pan-American Democracy, Board of Trustees member of the Jefferson School of Social Science, treasurer of the American Committee for Indonesian Independence and president of the American

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.	100-2278-29	RECORDED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 Bureau (100-2278)(RM) New York (100-11119)	275 NEW YORK	100-11119	INDEXED
HANDLED BY B-OP DES	REMOVED COVER	100-11119	CLASSIFIED BY

NY 100-14419

T-165 on June 30, 1947^(u) stated KING passed a letter to a woman in the lobby of the Martha Washington Hotel, and that this woman proceeded to West 26th Street, where she gave the letter to FREDERICK FIELD and then proceeded to the building at 23 West 26th Street, where FIELD had his office in New York City.

T-162 advised^(u) that KING was also known to be in contact with JULIUS HEIMAN on June 27 and July 8, 1947.

3. JOHN LOUIS SPIVAK

[REDACTED]

Information furnished by T-119 is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

SPIVAK has been described as being financed by the Communist Party and being in a strange and mysterious setup in the Communist Party.

4. HARRY GOLD

GOLD is a recently convicted, self-confessed Soviet spy.

[REDACTED]

RAYMOND DENNETT, when interviewed by SA Z. S. GORDON on June 6, 1950, stated he had observed a photo in the newspaper of HARRY GOLD, and that he had come to the conclusion that he had met GOLD some time between March 1, 1944 and December 10, 1945, at New York City, while he was Secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. DENNETT identified a photo of HARRY GOLD as a

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-14419

person he had met in New York City. He advised that to the best of his recollection he recalls that he met GOLD during the above period when he, DENNETT, dropped into FREDERICK FIELD's apartment for a drink. DENNETT went on to state that in the event he did not meet GOLD at FIELD's home, he believes that he met GOLD on the several occasions when he had occasion to do business with PHILIP JAFFE.

5. Miscellaneous

2. ADAM VAN TROTT (u) Germany

T-164 advised that FIELD was with ADAM VAN TROTT, a German nationalist, on various occasions during November 1939 and December 1939 at Virginia Beach, Virginia.

T-163 advised that VAN TROTT was seen entering FIELD'S residence at 16 West 12th Street, New York City, on December 13, 1939.

T-195 advised that VAN TROTT was at FIELD'S residence in New York City on December 26, 1939.

3. LEMENT W. HARRIS

T-183

4. LOUISE BRANSTEN

T-184 advised on December 21, 1943 that FIELD was with LOUISE BRANSTEN and that they entered the address of 16 West 12th Street, where FIELD resides.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-14419

DANIEL S. GILLMOR

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

BENJAMIN GILMORE, was:
Ben Goldstein, Benjamin Goldstein

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that BENJAMIN GILMORE,
15 Oak Lane, Scarsdale, New York, is President and Owner of
Covington Fabrics, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[REDACTED]

TOSHI GO

The December, 1939 issue of the magazine, "Pacific
Affairs" carried an article entitled "The Future of Foreign
Concessions in China" written by TOSHI GO, Japanese Representa-
tive at World's Fair, New York City.

HARRY GOLD

HARRY GOLD, self-admitted Soviet Espionage Agent,
advised SAS T. SCOTT MILLER and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, on
May 22, 1950, that it was he who passed information concerning
the atom bomb to Dr. EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, for transmission
to Russia. GOLD was subsequently incarcerated in the

NY 100-14419

Holmesburg County Prison, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. FUCHS on March 1, 1950 entered a plea of guilty to the charges of transmitting secrets of both Britain and the United States to the Soviet Union, before Lord Chief Justice GODDARD, in the Senior Asize Court of the British Empire, London, England. FUCHS was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment.

DAVID GOLDWAY

The "Daily Worker" issue of January 18, 1952, page 8, column 3, reported that DAVID GOLDWAY was the Executive Director of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

JACOB GOLOS

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, self-admitted former Communist engaged in espionage activities, testified on July 31, 1948 before the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, that she first met JACOB GOLOS in October, 1938 and identified GOLOS in 1941 as head of an espionage organization to obtain information from Government employees and officials to be transmitted to the Soviet Union. BENTLEY testified that she was a member of the GOLOS espionage organization.

LOUIS BUDENZ, self-admitted former Communist, in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, August 24, 1948, stated that JACOB GOLOS was chairman of the control commission of the Communist Party, USA, secretly, directing the disciplining of the party members, and was engaged in secret conspiratorial work for the Communist Party.

GRACE GRANICH

[REDACTED]

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o/s

o/s

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT HARRY Gold

FILE NO. _____

VOLUME NO. _____

SERIALS _____

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References

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File No: See Refs

Re: Larry Gold

Date: 1/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
40-13785 26	7-10-52	PH let HQ	1	1		14-5
40-13785 30	8-28-52	PH let HQ	1	1		14-6
40-13785 7	10-11-51	NY rpt	3	3	b1 b7c b7D b2	14-4
61-290 71	2-4-52	NY rpt	6	6	b7c b7D b1	14-7
61-390 1097	7-24-51	NY rpt	3	3	b1 b7D b2	14-9
61-3499 640	3/12/51	Belmont memo Ladd	3	-	See J Rosenberg	14-10
61-3499 696	10-6-53	IC let Ladd	3	3	b1	14-11
61-5381 3926	11/24/50	Inner Herald	1	1		14-12
61-8157 119	11/3/50	SD let HQ W/Encl	1 1/2	1 1/2		14-14
61-8698 138	11/28/50	NY let HQ	1	1		14-15
61-11427 6	11/16/50	NY rpt	3	3	b2 b7D	14-16
1						

28 25 0 0 3 0
rev rel deny ref presumed private
FBI/DOJ

File No:

See Refs

Re:

Harry Doud

Date:

4/87

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 IN
			Actual	Released		
62-31615 976	4/23/54	Belmont memo Boardman	1	1		14-18
62-60445- 10	8-11-55	PH let HQ	2	2	b7c b7d	
62-88217 1264	11/3/53	w/enc Nichols memo Tolson	1/5	1/5		15-2
62-88217 1430	3/15/54	Yontz memo Tacey w/enc	1/8	1/8		15-3
62-88217 1937	5/9/56	w/EBF Nichols memo Belmont	1/10	1/10		14-4
62-88217 1965	5/21/56	w/EBF Shut memo Roach	1/2	1/2		15-5
62-88217 1979	5/22/56	w/EBF Nichols memo Belmont	1/2	1/2		15-6
62-88217 1983	4/30/56	w/EBF Nichols memo Belmont	1/55	-	See J. Rosenberg	15-7
62-88217 2392	11/22/57	PH AT HQ	2	2	b2 b7c b7d	15-8
62-88217 2406	12/27/57	w/enc Shut memo Roach	1/21	1/21		15-9
62-88217 321	10/27/51	w/enc Belmont memo Ladd	3/16	3/16	outside purview of FOIA	15-1
62-106323 3	11/22/60	HQ let BS	1	1		
	11/9/60	PH let HQ	2	2		4-16
62-106323 41	9/20/61	PH let HQ	4	4		418

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rel75
rel0
denied0
rel56
presumed0
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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
62-106323 6	12/21/40	NY rept	18	-	See J. Rosenberg	4-17
64-47255 94	4/15/66	summary	4	-	"	4-20
65-00 528	8/25/50	Dir let AG	1	1		
	8/18/50	AG let HQ	1	1		14-2
65-12665 89	5/12/51	SI rept	3	2	b7c b7D 1pg refer Marshals	14-3
65-2954 47	7/21/51	LA rept	4	0	refer to Air Force	14-4
65-2954 77	5-12-58	Zogack memo Belmont	2	0	1pg refer Air Force 2pg refer State b7D	14-5
65-12667 134	1/24/51	PH rept	2	2	b7c b7D	14-6
65-26646 31	6/15/50	PH let HQ	1	1	b1	5-6
						91-14
65-44934 171	11/13/53	AA G let HQ	1/1	0	Refer to DOJ	14-8
65-49213 104	12/15/52	NY Rept	2	1	b7c b7D 61 1pg refer Army	90-17
65-49213 126	11/20/53	NY Rept	2	1	b7c b7D 61 1pg refer Army	91-13

42 9 0 11 22 0
rev rel deny ref presumed preproc

File No: See Refs

Re: Harry Gold

Date: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
45-56402 220	12/5/45	NY rept	4	4		50-21
45-56402 2494	6/5/47	NY TT HQ	1	1		14-13
45-56402 2503	6/3/47	Ladd memo director	2	2	b7c b7D	16-11
45-56402 2583	6/7/47	NY rept	14	16	b7c b7D	16-12
45-56402 2596	6/13/47	NY let HQ	1	1		16-14
45-56402 2632	4/23/47	NY let HQ w/enc	1	1		2-11
45-56402 2642	7/1/47	HQ TT NY	1	1		
45-56402 2642	6/24/47	NY TT HQ	1	1		16-15
45-56402 2692	7/16/47	NY TT HQ	1	1	b3 rule 6e	16-16
45-56402 2800	8/25/47	NY rept	4	6	b1 b2 b7D b3 rule 6e	16-17
62-89885 88	11/14/54	Broadcast	3	3		15-10
62-98810 207	11/12/53	Ladd memo director w/enc	71	0	Disposition in Brothman 100-365040-NR after not within purview of FOIA	567 15-13
62-96280 4	11/1/52	Ladd memo director	2/6	-	See J. Rosenberg	15-11

118 38 71 0 9 0
rev rel deny ref presumed process

File No:

See Ref

Re:

Harry Gold

Date:

4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
62-6527 38089	4/16/54	memo to file	1	1		14-20
62-98810 374	4/6/54	Keay memo Belmont	39	-	See J Rosenberg	15-12
65-57748 63	5/24/51	NY memo to file	3	3		17-1
65-57772 29	5/24/51	NY memo to file	6	6		17-2
65-57773 7	5/24/51	NY memo to file	13	13		17-3
65-57859 120	4/5/52	NY let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D b2	17-4
65-57905 49x1	9/26/50	WFO let HQ	1	1	b1 b7c b7D	17-17
65-57905 60x1	11/27/50	WFO rpt	2	2	b1 b7c b7D	17-18
65-57905 88x	5/12/51	WFO let HQ	3	-	See J Rosenberg	17-16
65-57913 1213	3/31/71	OG let	2	1	Inter CIA b1	
65-57913 1213	3/18/71	IC let	1	0	b1	5-4
65-57913 1298	7/14/71	OG let	1	0	refer CFA b1	
65-57913 250	7/7/71	IC let	1	0	b1	5-5
65-57913 250	6/27/50	NY let HQ	1	1		17-1

76 30 2 2 42 0
rev rel deny ref presumed review
FBI/DOJ

File No: see up

Re: Harry Gold

Date: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INV
			Actual	Released		
65-57913 253	2/3/50	NY let HQ	1	1		17-6
65-57913 243	1/21/50	PH rpt	9	9	b1	17-7
65-57912 52	12/2/50	PH let HQ	1	0	refer state	17-5
65-57913 291	10/9/50	NY TT HQ	1	1		17-8
65-57913 295	10/26/50	PH rpt	3	3		17-9
65-57913 304	11/8/50	NY rpt	1	1	b7c b7D	
65-57913 325	1/23/51	Wernich memo Belmont + encl	2/1	1/1	b1 b7c b7D refer state 1 pg refer state b7c b7D	17-10 17-11
65-57913 518	12/4/51	WFO let HQ + encl	3	3		17-12
65-57913 543	1/31/52	NY let HQ	2	2	b7c b7D	17-13
65-57913 765	8/6/53	NY rpt	8	8	b7c b7D	17-15
65-57970 5	5/24/51	memo to file	4	4		17-19
65-57981 30X	9/21/50	WFO let HQ	1	1	b2 b7D b7c	17-20

45 42 0 3 0 0
rev rel deny ref presumed person

File No: Lee refs Re: Harry Gold Date: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
45-57981 36	11/25/50	NY TT HQ	1	1		17-21
45-57981 68	1/27/51	NY rpt	2	2	b7c b7D	18-1
45-58047 44	8/29/51	LA rpt	3	3	b7c b7D	18-2
45-58068 1209	Classified	PH Letter HQ	1	0	b1	5-14
45-58068 1861	Classified	Internal Memo	1	0	b1	5-15
45-58068 1905	Classified	Internal Memo	3	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-16
45-58068 2134	Classified	Outgoing Memo	3	0	b1	5-17
45-58068 2629	Classified	HQ Letter NY	1	0	b1	5-18
45-58068 267	Classified	Internal Memo	6	-	See J. Rosenberg	2-4
45-58068 2868	Classified	Incoming Memo	2	0	b1	5-19
45-58068 2881	Classified	Outgoing Memo	5	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-20
45-58068 2890	Classified	Incoming Letter	1	0	b1	5-21

29 6 9 0 14 0
rev rel deny ref presumed person

File No: See refRe: Harry GoldDate: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	J. T. INV
			Actual	Released		
65-58068 3008	Classified	Incoming Letter	1	0	b1	5-22
65-58068 3103	Classified	Incoming Letter	3	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-23
65-58068 3117	Classified	Outgoing Letter	3	0	b1	5-24
65-58068 3124	Classified	Incoming Memo	2	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-25
65-58068 3194	Classified	Outgoing Letter	4	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-26
65-58068 3450	Classified	Outgoing Letter	2	0	b1	5-27
65-58068 3708	Classified	Incoming Memo	2	0	b1	5-28
65-58068 399	Classified	Internal Memo w/Encl.	1/13	-	See J. Rosenberg	2-5
65-58068 473	Classified	HQ Letter NY	3	0	b1	5-10
449	Classified	Internal Memo	1/21	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-11
570	Classified	Incoming Letter	16	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-7
65-58068 523	Classified	WFO Letter HQ	6	0	b1	5-9
65-58068 534	Classified	Internal Mem w/Encl	1/2	0/0	b1	5-8
290	Classified	Incoming Teletype	3	-	See J. Rosenberg	5-6

84
rel
0
rel
20
denied
64
presumed
0
presumed
FBI/DOJ

File No: see refsRe: Harry GoldDate: 4/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 INU
			Actual	Released		
65-58068 681	12-10-51	NY Letter HQ	64	-	see J Rosenberg	2-6
65-58068 730	Classified	NY Letter HQ	1	0	b1	5-12
65-58068 736	Classified	NY Letter HQ	6	0	b1	5-13
65-58236 1002	4/6/51	Hennrich memo Belmont	1	-	see J Rosenberg main file	22-9
65-58236 1038	4/28/51	NY rept HQ	59	-	"	22-10
65-58236 1041	4/3/51	NY let HQ	10	-	"	22-11
65-58236 1178	10/26/51	NY rept	19	-	"	22-12
65-58236 1239	2/24/52	SF let HQ	3	-	"	22-13
65-58236 1258	2/24/52	HQ let SF	2	-	"	22-13
65-58236 1298	2/29/52	NY rept	113	-	"	22-14
65-58236 150	4/3/52	NY rept	53	-	"	22-15
65-58236 151	7/17/50	NY TT HQ	20	-	"	18-13
65-58236 151	7/17/50	NY TT HQ	13	-	"	18-14

364 6 7 0 35.7 0
rev ref deny rel presumed negative

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (40-13785)
 FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-982)
 SUBJECT: MARK KIRSTEN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 7/10/52

Re New York report of SA REX I. SHRODER dated 5/10/52.

On June 5, 1952, THOMAS L. BLACK advised SA ROBERT G. JENSEN that he did not know nor had he any information concerning the subject.

Warden G. W. HUMPHREY, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., has confidentially advised SA W. JAMES WOOD that in connection with laboratory work which HARRY GOLD has been doing at the penitentiary, GOLD has contracted hepatitis. GOLD is currently confined to the prison hospital and will not be available for interview until the close of the month. Accordingly the lead to interview GOLD is being held in abeyance.

RGJ:scb

cc: 65-4332
 65-4307

cc: 1 - New York (105-3288)

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED 68

JUL 16 1952

Comp # 56,261
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-19-83 BY 6628 RFP/ab

DATE 3/4/84 BY 108-3/8/87

170-13785-26

262
 70 JUL 22 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (40-13785)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (105-982)

DATE: 8/28/52

SUBJECT: MARK KIRSTEN, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet to New York 8/25/52.

8-1840CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/87 BY 3042 PUL/AB

By letter dated 8/6/52, the Bureau and the New York Office were advised that HARRY GOLD was contacted at the U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., by SA W. JAMES WOOD, on 7/30/52, and, at that time, advised that he was not acquainted with the subject and had no information concerning him.

All outstanding leads for the Philadelphia Office in this case have been covered and no additional investigation remains to be performed by this office.

JUK/tgn

cc:(1) New York (105-3288)

INDEXED-114

REG. MAIL

RECORDED-114

140-13785-30

AUG 29 1952

EX-18

62 SEP 9 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 105-3288 FC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 11 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/26-28; 10/2, 3/51	REPORT MADE BY REX I. SHRODER
TITLE MARK KIRSTEN, was. Mark Kirstajn, Marek Kirstajn, Marek Kirstajn, Norda Marek Kirstajn, Nordka Marek Kirstajn			CHARACTER OF CASE 81489 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

(S) [REDACTED] has been identified as a Soviet espionage agent. Subject also known to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] KIRSTEN (S)
born 3/23/08, Poland. Arrived U.S. at NYC on 4/16/42. Inducted into U.S. Army, 4/8/43, and served with Military Intelligence, European Theatre. KIRSTEN discharged as staff sergeant in Europe, 1/12/46. 1946 to 1948 KIRSTEN employed as a civilian for U.S. Military Intelligence. 1948 and 1949 employed as investigator, Counter-Intelligence Corps, Austria. Subject married to HELENE WITECHKE during July, 1950 in Austria. Subject a naturalized citizen. KIRSTEN presently residing in France and attending Sorbonne University.

*1st - East Paris
FAP 7-5200*

Canadon

F. B. I. (S)

1000 (S)

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED] were reviewed at the time for microfilm - those [REDACTED] are on file.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York COPY IN FILE		<div style="text-align: right;">SE 29</div> <div style="text-align: center;">RECORDED - 92 INDEXED - 141</div> <div style="text-align: center;">OCT 15 1951</div>

NY 105-3288

Confidential Informants T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6 and T-7, all of known reliability, and all self-confessed former Soviet espionage agents, have identified Joseph Katz as having been an espionage agent for the Soviets.

The informant furnished the following information concerning KIRSTEN:

[REDACTED] b1

KIRSTEN [REDACTED] (S) b1

MRS. MICHAEL ZEITNER

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

copy pg

NY 105-3288

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA REX I. SHRODER, dated at New York, are as follows:

T-1

Information received from [REDACTED] as furnished by the Bureau. (S) b1

T-2

ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

T-3

[REDACTED] b7c b7D
HARRY GOLD. *Guchs*

T-4

THOMAS L. BLACK.

T-5

T-6

T-7

T-8

[REDACTED] b7c b7D
[REDACTED] b7c b7D
Selective Service records, Local Draft Board 16, New York City.

T-9

Confidential Source [REDACTED] b2 b7D

T-10

Confidential Source [REDACTED] b2 b7D

T-11

(S) [REDACTED] which furnished information in a memorandum dated September 28, 1950. b1

T-12

(S) [REDACTED] b1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

HED

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/4/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/7, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 26, 12/1, 6, 7, 11/51; 1/21, 22, 23/52	REPORT MADE BY HARRY E. HINDERLITER, JR.
TITLE CHANGED ARMAND HAMMER, wa., Dr. Armand Hammer			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R 60270

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject born 5/21/98, NYC. He is Pres. and Director of the United Distillers of America, Inc. (Delaware) which operates as a holding company for the stock of several distilling companies in which he holds similar positions. The tangible net worth of the above concerns is reported to be \$6,585,359 and company offices are maintained at 350 Fifth Avenue, NYC. Subject is also Pres. and Director of the Hammer Galleries, Inc., 51 E. 57th St., NYC, with net worth in excess of \$500,000 and is listed as the Director of the First Bank and Trust Co., Perth Amboy, NJ, according to Poor's Register for 1951. Maintains residences at Alexander Drive, River Plaza, Red Bank, NJ, and 183 W. 4th St., NYC. Business associates identified, MISHA STONE, Assistant Vice Pres. of United Distillers of America and wife, SYLVIA STONE, were members of the CPA in Baltimore, Md. in 1944.

Informant advised subject was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1937. Former acquaintance and business associate does not consider subject subversive but states he is unscrupulous and "would do business with the devil if there were a profit in it".

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 2 - Boston
- 1 - Chicago (105-874)
- 2 - Louisville
- 3 - New York (100-60586)

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ENCLOSURE

FEB 5 1952

Classified By 3042

Declassify on OADR

RECORDED-14

INDEXED-14

Page 1 of 2

86-1840

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of Review

65 APR 8 1952

Y I N F O R M A T I O N

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20-50270

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-60586

descent and a graduate of New Hampshire University in 1911. He received an M.A. Degree at Cornell in 1913 and has been employed as an Engineer for various large concerns and the United States Government from 1913 to 1938.

In July 1938, he started his own business as a Consulting Chemist.

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant [T-6] of known reliability, advised the name of CHARLES O. BROWN, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City, was in the personal address book of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

HARRY GOLD advised SA THOMAS H. ZOLLER and SA JOHN M. COLLINS in 1950 that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN introduced GOLD to CHARLES O. BROWN at the BROTHMAN Laboratory.

In April and May 1947 GOLD performed a demonstration for BROWN regarding the polymerization of Methyl Methacrylate Monomer. GOLD stated that BROWN at that time wrote a column for a chemical and technical magazine published by the American Chemical Society.

GOLD stated that BROWN was pleased with the

~~SECRET~~

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NY 100-60586

demonstration as was BROTHMAN and that later BROWN helped to sell the process to the United States Industrial Chemical Company.

CHARLES O. BROWN, Room 1502, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SA ROBERT S. PLANTZ and SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM. BROWN stated that he had been introduced to BROTHMAN by SIDNEY KIRKPATRICK, Editor of technical publications for McGRAW-HILL Publishing Company, as a possible associate to work with BROWN as a Consulting Chemical Engineer. Also involved was THEODORE OLIVE, Assistant Editor at McGRAW-HILL.

According to BROWN, both KIRKPATRICK and OLIVE felt that he should have some sort of partner inasmuch as he was alone in his business and often was not able to give full attention to various matters which would have brought him additional income. } o/s
b7D

BROWN stated he has acted as an Engineer Consultant for approximately 200 different firms from which he has received approximately \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year. According to BROWN, BROTHMAN let it be known about the McGRAW-HILL Company, where he often visited in connection with the publication of technical papers, that he was looking for someone to serve as his business partner and to see that the office and the business was properly run while he ran the technical end.

BROTHMAN is supposed to have stated that he made numerous mistakes which served to decrease his profits.

BROTHMAN, according to BROWN, invited him out to his laboratory to exhibit a method BROTHMAN had developed for producing polysterene. During this first meeting BROTHMAN made frequent reference to HARRY GOLD as his Chief Assistant. BROWN advised that he watched the demonstration at the laboratory which was being prepared by HARRY GOLD.

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NY 100-60586

Later BROWN suggested that BROTHMAN show his process to the United States Industrial Chemical Company, 60 East 42d Street, New York City. This firm, according to BROWN, was interested in the aforementioned process but when they got around to discussing the details of the problem the deal collapsed.

About a week later BROWN stated that he let it be known to BROTHMAN that he did not desire to become a partner and that BROTHMAN appeared to be doing very well by himself and did not need BROWN'S assistance. BROWN stated that on one occasion BROTHMAN told him the main reason he desired BROWN to enter into a partnership with him was because BROWN had a great many excellent contacts in chemical plants all over the country.

BROTHMAN is supposed to have said that BROWN, through his contacts would be able to keep BROTHMAN informed of all new developments that took place. BROWN also advised that BROTHMAN considered this information essential to his own success in chemical research while BROWN considered it highly unethical and resolved to cease dealing with BROTHMAN as soon as he could.

BROWN estimated that the association between himself and BROTHMAN lasted about ten days or two weeks in the early summer of 1947. He considered BROTHMAN a very capable chemist but felt that he operated in a disorganized and illogical manner. He also considered him "shifty" and unethical. BROWN'S opinion of GOLD was about the same except that he had little opportunity to observe him.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, former employer of HARRY GOLD, was convicted November 22, 1950, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to obstruct justice and sentenced to serve two years and pay a fine of \$10,000. He is currently

-22-
21

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-60586

incarcerated in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

HARRY GOLD is a self-admitted former espionage agent currently serving a thirty year sentence at the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

In January 1943, an investigation of CHARLES OWEN BROWN was conducted by the New York Office in connection with his possible appointment as a dollar a year man with the Office for Emergency Management. This investigation failed to disclose any unfavorable information concerning BROWN at New York. } o/s

HARRY BARRON

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MISHA STONE

Confidential Informant [T-8] of known reliability, advised in 1944 that MISHA STONE, also known as MISCHA STONE, registered for Selective Service on October 16, 1940, from

-25-
22
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-60586

INFORMANTS

ADMINISTRATIVE

T-1: [REDACTED], contacted by SE
WILLIAM R. SWEENEY.

O/S b7D

T-2:

[REDACTED]

T-3:

[REDACTED]

O/S

b7D

T-4:

[REDACTED]

T-5:

[REDACTED]

T-6:

Anonymous

T-7:

[REDACTED]

O/S

b7C

b7D

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-7951**
kdd

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/24/51	REPORT MADE BY EDGAR C. FOREST
TITLE CHARLES RECHT, wa; SECRET		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

9
X memo NY
9/13/51
H. A. Simon

Classified by *3042 Jut-D/K*
Declassify on: *DDR*
5/6/87
Pg. 1, 20, 21, 49
26-1840

1 cc to Mrs. J. J. J. J. J.
8/20/51
2005

Classified by _____
Exempt from GDS, Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

Edward Schuch
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

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 - 4 - New York (1-100-95233)

161-390-1097
JUL 27 1951
11

RECORDED -
INDEXED - 1

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SECRET

NY 100-7951

Southern District of New York, and was admitted to citizenship on March 4, 1919, under certificate No. 871711.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

With respect to JULES KORCHIEN, it is noted that as of October 1950 he resided at 11401 Montana Avenue, West Los Angeles and had been an architect with eighteen years experience.

KORCHIEN was interviewed on May 16 and 17, 1950, by SAs GILMER G. ROBINSON and HAROLD F. DODGE concerning his, KORCHIEN's, association with Abraham Brothman and Associates, Incorporated, of which firm JULES KORCHIEN was once a partner as was HARRY GOLD, convicted Soviet espionage agent. It is noted that BROTHMAN, according to GOLD, had also been engaged in Soviet espionage

*Mr. Paul Lester Weiner
Alma M. Weiner
nee
Alma Morganthau*

Abraham Brothman

*o/s
b7D*

*o/s
b2
b7D*

o/s

NY 100-7951

and BROTHMAN was recently convicted on a charge of obstruction of justice in connection with a grand jury inquiry in New York City.

KORCHIEN, when interviewed, admitted a professional association with BROTHMAN but claimed he had no knowledge of any espionage activity. He claimed he first became acquainted with BROTHMAN about 1942 and left BROTHMAN's firm in 1946. KORCHIEN denied being a member of the Communist Party.

The following description of PAUL LESTER WEINER and his wife was furnished by Mrs. DOROTHY DURFEE:

Name:	PAUL LESTER WEINER
Height:	6 feet
Weight:	160 to 170 pounds
Eyes:	Blue-grey
Hair:	Grey-blond
Build:	Slender

Name:	Mrs. PAUL LESTER WEINER
Age:	about 35
Height:	5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 7 inches
Hair:	Blond

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

O/S
b2D

Encl.
3
8
9-10
5-14-19
9/5
b1
5

6 October 1953.

Brabell
O/S
b1

Dear Mr. Ladd,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

O/S
b1
RECORDED COPY FILED

Mr. D.M. Ladd,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

5/6/61
26-1840
1813-15 only
14
RECORDED-65
61-3499-696

INDEXED-65

23 OCT 23 1953
101-73
Tuf...
Tork
ESP

[REDACTED]

O/S
b1

OCT 6 1953

TOP SECRET

- 3 -

[REDACTED]

o/s
b1

[REDACTED]

o/s
b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

o/s
b1

* See Appendix.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

[REDACTED] o/s
b1

TS
[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] o/s
b1

TS
[REDACTED] o/s
b1

TS
[REDACTED] o/s
b1

[REDACTED] o/s
b1

Classified by 2355 WAB/Ruc
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

b1

THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

THUS far, the spy trial that is being held in New York before Judge Irving R. Kaufman has established that Soviet Russia, our ally in World War II, sent agents into the United States to steal our data on production of chemicals, electronics, war materials, and the atom bomb.

Such conduct is expected of an enemy, not of an ally. During the period of spying, the United States was provisioning Soviet Russia to the tune of \$1,000,000,000.

But this point is being missed: The data now available was already in the hands of the FBI in 1947. Elizabeth Bentley's testimony on that subject is altogether clear. Also Harry Gold and Abraham Brothman established the date.

ON MAY 19, 1947, two FBI agents interrogated Brothman concerning his dealings with Jacob Golos, a Soviet spy, and with Elizabeth Bentley, a Soviet courier and Gold's associate with Golos, and with Harry Gold. Brothman told Gold on the latter testified that the FBI knew everything.

Among the facts that the FBI knew was that the Amtorg trading company was the center of spy activity and the cover-up for spies, couriers, saboteurs, and similar activities.

Yet Amtorg was permitted to exist in this country as a trading business with which American businessmen and government officials consorted.

Like Amerasia, it was a protected organization. Who protected it?

THE question must be asked why these men were not indicted, why nothing was done about them until after the British arrested Dr. Klaus Fuchs and the world knew that our atom bomb secrets had been stolen.

Fuchs was arrested on Feb. 2, 1950, but the testimony in this trial shows that on May 19, 1947, the FBI had the data.

Most of us assumed when Gold, Brothman, Greenglass, and Miss Moskowitz were arrested that the information came from Fuchs, but at the trial the evidence shows that it came from the FBI, which had it in 1947.

BROTHMAN and Gold and whoever else is involved in this miserable business have been free to damage the United States for this prolonged period. It has further been brought out

in this trial that the espionage goes back to 1941.

Actually, it goes back further than that. It probably goes back as far as the Nye committee of the Senate (1934), which contained among its employees the first important espionage cell in the official life of this country.

This espionage trial, now taking place in New York, is tremendously important and is being inadequately reported.

The Hiss trial was perhaps more glamorous, but not more significant. It attracted more attention because there was so strong an effort to cover up for Hiss and to defend him. Even now, some Park Avenue liberals believe that three juries were wrong and that Hiss cannot be guilty of the crimes brought out at his trials.

THERE is no glamour in this present trial. It is just plain dirt. Americans, employed by Soviet Russia, gave to Russia whatever they could lay their hands on. They stole the formulae for Buna-S. They stole the atom bomb. They stole our inventions and will use them to kill our sons and in time to destroy our cities.

When this trial is over, the American people need to know who was responsible for making all this possible.

It will not be enough to send a couple of punks to prison or even to hang them. We need to know how it was possible for them to do all this stealing. Who let them steal?

BROTHMAN gave Bentley and Gold huge quantities of material, including plans, models and blueprints, large in bulk. Elizabeth Bentley transferred these to Golos, who died in 1943. Gold also transferred some to Semenov, who operated through Amtorg.

These transfers in bulk had to originate where they should have been missed: where they should have been seen. Where were the security officers who hear so much about? What is meant by security in view of this testimony, which is reported so inadequately as it being reported

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Are we fool proof on this?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/8/87 BY 3042

RECORDED - 138
INDEXED - 138

161-5381-3926

NOV 29 1950

34

In a word, when this trial is over, why will not some congressional committees go into this more fully to discover the big shots?

Punks never can operate unless a big shot permits the operation, and obviously Gold and Brothman are punks in a big game.

(Copyright, 1950, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Page 20
Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N. Y. Compass
Date: NOV 21 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Diego
 SUBJECT: C. LEON DE ARYAN, was
 "The Broom"
 SEDITION
 Bureau File 61-8157

DATE: 11-3-50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/6/87 BY 3042 PWS/MS

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

There is transmitted herewith a clipping from the 11-6-50 issue of "The Broom" published by C. LEON DE ARYAN who was the subject of a sedition trial during the past war and who has the reputation in San Diego of being a "crack pot" and very anti-Semitic. This clipping is captioned "SAN DIEGO BANKER JOINS ANTI-BROOM FORCES" and refers to JOSEPH R. SEFTON, President of the San Diego Trust and Savings Bank and the building in which the San Diego Office of the FBI is housed. **CONFIDENTIAL**

Mr. SEFTON has been very friendly with the FBI throughout the years and, although Mr. SEFTON is possibly sympathetic with DE ARYAN'S anti-Jewish crusade, he could not tolerate DE ARYAN'S criticism of you and the FBI and so advised DE ARYAN, as the article reflects. Also attached is the clipping from the 8-7-50 issue of "The Broom" captioned "WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO JESUS IF HE CAME TO EARTH?" to which Mr. SEFTON took exception in a subsequent conversation between him and DE ARYAN.

Mr. SEFTON said that he felt that the Government erred in charging DE ARYAN with sedition during the past war and, out of sympathy for him, did contribute to some of his traveling expenses to and from Washington. Mr. SEFTON said that he realized that DE ARYAN was a "crack pot" but he merely took his part out of sympathy for one who, he thought, was being persecuted for his opposition to the ROOSEVELT administration. Mr. SEFTON is a Republican and out of sympathy with the Democratic administration. **DEFERRED RECORDING**

The Bureau will note that the article of 11-6-50 states that Mr. SEFTON had "struck a personal friendship with the local FBI top agent here and resented my articles". Mr. SEFTON is an outstanding citizen of San Diego, highly regarded in business and civic circles, and, as the owner of the building in which we are housed, has been extremely cooperative in obtaining necessary repairs and alterations to the office suite occupied by the FBI.

Mr. SEFTON discussed with me his resentment of DE ARYAN'S attack

Enclosure (COPIES DESTROYED)
 ECR:jec R 171 MAY 26 1961
 94-8

RECORDED - 21

INDEXED - 67

59 FEB 28 1951

NOV 18 1950

12

Sah

BROOM

What Would Happen to Him if He Came to Earth?

Would the FBI Arrest Him for Sedition or Indict Him for Violating the War Relocation Act?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/87 BY 3842PWS/AB

ARTICLE CONTINUED
ON BACK

Other Jew indicted as Communist spy
J. Edgar Hoover is growing again. He failed to be of any service when it counted but now that the show is over, the damage done and one fellow Jew spills the beans on another, Hoover shouts about with glory the FBI arrested Abraham Brothman and his partner, the Jewish Communist Moscow in charges of obstructing justice when they gave false testimony before a federal grand jury in July, 1947.

It was the Jew Brothman who gave away the associates. But Hoover claims the glory because he failed to catch the spies during the war when it counted. What a tremendous irony about the efficiency of the FBI. These Jews and allies are good men when they are good and bad men when they are bad and bad men when they are bad.

Brothman and his partner, the Jewish Communist Moscow in charges of obstructing justice when they gave false testimony before a federal grand jury in July, 1947.

Truman and the Sermon on the Mount

The Sermon on the Mount is not happy contemplation totally detached from the fact of hard bodied realistic world. It is not idealism devoid of realistic power. It is not a brainless act of an over-strained fanatic mind. It is the revelation of REAL POWER, the supreme power of Love.

Love, the ruling power in life. There is no being in existence which does not live its own existence. That very love is the power that brought it forth and keeps it active and vibrant. "Love your neighbor as yourself," said Jesus as a teacher. "Love your enemy, do good to those that persecute you, trust in the God who looks after the sparrows to look after you, too, for how much more valuable are you than many sparrows?"

What would happen to this man if he came to earth today and preached the very Sermon on the Mount? Truman announced to be following a new way before he sent the boys to Korea - "Love the enemy and be good to him!"

Truman and the Sermon on the Mount. And now when Brothman and his partner, the Jewish Communist Moscow in charges of obstructing justice when they gave false testimony before a federal grand jury in July, 1947.

Brothman and his partner, the Jewish Communist Moscow in charges of obstructing justice when they gave false testimony before a federal grand jury in July, 1947.

Brothman and his partner, the Jewish Communist Moscow in charges of obstructing justice when they gave false testimony before a federal grand jury in July, 1947.

Brothman and his partner, the Jewish Communist Moscow in charges of obstructing justice when they gave false testimony before a federal grand jury in July, 1947.

61-8157-
ENCLOSURE
1



BERNARD MANNES BARUCH

few days before he sent the boys to Korea
to "love the enemy and do good to him!"

SUPPOSE JESUS CAME

And now while we still may speak up for
old Devil Baruch clamps down his dictatorship
over this nation and regulates everybody, dic-
tating to us what we may do and say or else
let's look behind



Holy Father, the one is given that man is
only the right had given the duty of a nation.
Thus the Pope arranging to himself
to outrank the Christ of the new world
would, that's his fault.



Jesus came to Earth
to teach how we
could achieve all
Peace which comes
from work well done
from the fulfillment
of all of our duties
given us by the
Father who has
shaped us in His own likeness and image
placed us in charge of all living things on
Earth. By fulfillment of this ORDER we
are Intelligence supreme as well as love and con-
sideration towards all beings. Jesus taught that
a greater power is called for in human society
than can be achieved by the sword or
and imposition of threats of force and terrorism.
This is the issue: Is there a power in human
affairs that surpasses the power of sword and
armed force?

Jesus says there is, Love and Brotherhood.
Suppose Jesus had returned today and said
him "Is that how you follow the teachings of the
Master?" Thomas might reply, "I am not
meet for this with these who are here."
Let the Communists put in their word.
"They shall not meet with me."
It is not thus written - "Who are you?"
Sermon into your political platform.
Let this writing be the beginning of a new
era in the history of the world.
Let this be the beginning of a new era in the
history of the world.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DR also copy of ser 4

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-94139 J**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/16/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/16, 17, 9/8; 10/25, 27, 30, 31; 11/1, 2, 7/50	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS A. POWERS
TITLE LAWRENCE KAELETER ROSINGER, wa.			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*Over page 100
do not contain any
classified information
3642/PST/OS
5.11.87
#861840
100-94139
12-11-50
M & J
LAW*

[REDACTED]

No criminal record located.
Description set out.

- P* -

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Edward J. [Signature]</i>	IN CHARGE
COPIES DESTROYED	ENCLOSURE - DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
JUN 23 1961	24
5 - Bureau (61-11427) 2-181	RECORDED - 125
1 - Baltimore (100-1630) (Info)	INDEXED - 125
3 - New York	NOV 21 1950
51 DEC 14 1950	16

NY 100-94139

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

6/5 Confidential Informant T-27, of known reliability, advised that on September 1, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. LATTIMORE were contacted by LAWRENCE K. ROSINGER of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East 54th Street, New York City. According to the informant, ROSINGER is writing a book and LATTIMORE is writing or editing a chapter of this book. The informant further advised that ROSINGER expected to see the LATTIMORES when they passed through New York City on their way to Baltimore. b7D

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-28, of known reliability, advised that the name LARRY ROSINGER, telephone number MU 5-5740, appeared in an address book, probably used by the firm of A. Brothman and Associates.

It is to be noted that ABRAHAM BROTHMAN is out of jail under a \$25,000.00 bond after being indicted on July 29, 1950, for obstruction of justice charging that he and MIRIAM MOSCOWITZ, partner in A. Brothman and Associates, along with HARRY GOLD, self-admitted Russian espionage agent, agreed to tell a Grand Jury in July, 1947 in the Southern District of New York a fictitious story regarding their association with each other. b7D

[REDACTED]

The records of the [REDACTED] were reviewed by SA RALPH G. MORRIS.

0/5 The records of the [REDACTED] were reviewed by SE GEORGE W. MADISON.

The records of the [REDACTED] were checked by SE GERARD M. LENAHER.

NY 100-94139

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

T-23

[REDACTED]

T-24

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

T-25

Telephone conversation from ANDREW ROTH to ROSE YARDUMIAN as contained in the report of SA LOGAN J. LANE dated June 6, 1945, Washington, D.C. entitled, "PHILIP JACOB JAFFEE, was. ET AL, Espionage - C." Not further identified.

T-26

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

T-27

MARY KEHLER, Postmaster, Bethel, Vermont.

T-28

Anonymous.

T-29

[REDACTED]

T-30

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

T-31

[REDACTED]

T-32

[REDACTED]

REFERENCE:

New York letter to Bureau dated 5/17/50, entitled "OWEN LATTIMORE, Espionage R (Bureau File 100-24628), LAWRENCE K. ROSINGER, wa. Associate."

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: 4-23-56

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

cc - Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Rosen
Branigan
Baumgardner
Bland
ThauTolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
GandySUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST
APRIL 22, 1956.

It is to be noted that Winchell's broadcast was not carried over a local radio station on 4-22-56 due to a broadcast of a baseball game being carried by Radio Station WJDC; however, the New York Office has advised that Winchell mentioned the following items of interest to the Bureau:

WINCHELL SAID:

"Washington. Harry Gold and David Greenglass of the Rosenberg spy case will testify next week at a public session. They were summoned by the Senate Internal Security Committee. Both men are doing long stretches in the penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania."

COMMENT:

Gold and Greenglass were the principal Government witnesses in the Julius Rosenberg espionage case. Gold and Greenglass had previously plead guilty and Gold is serving a 30-year sentence and Greenglass is serving a 15-year sentence. Both are incarcerated at the U. S. penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Their testimony is scheduled for 4-26-56.

WINCHELL SAID:

"Bern, Switzerland: Allied Intelligence reports that the Russian Atlantic submarine fleet had a dry run against Western ports, undetected even off New York City."

COMMENT:

For your information.

WINCHELL SAID:

"New York City. One of the better known New York publishers was before a Senate Investigating Committee this week. He admitted in secret session that he had been a communist for 20 years. He also named 40 persons as Communist Party members."

58 MAY 2 1956

RET:amk
(9)SENT DIRECTOR
4-23-56EX - 120
CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by SP8 BTJ/GCL
Declassify on: OADR 9/21/84
3042 PWS/MS 5/6/84
pg 1 only reviewed for
Rosenberg - pg 1 unclassified

62-31615-976

B APR 27 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/11/55

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-3632)

NICOLA DE MARZO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Replied 7/26/55.

A newspaper article in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" dated 6/12/53 reflects that DI MARZO made a plea before the sentencing judge for a penitentiary confinement. He received a one year sentence on both charges totalling two years in the custody of the Attorney General.

At Lewisburg, Pa.

JHP:DLX
(2-BU, 1-PH)

RECORDED - 70

INDEXED - 78

150 AUG

61 AUG 23 1955

PH 62-3632
DIRECTOR, FBI

[REDACTED] o/s
[REDACTED] b7c

Mr. FRED T. WILKINSON, Warden, and Mr. JOHN A. TAYLOR, Associate Warden, advised on 8/5/54 the barber shop schedules are arranged by the administration of the institution and not by an inmate clerk. In their opinion HARRY GOLD, ALGER HISS, JOHN WILLIAMSON and DAVID GREENGLASS were not regular customers of DI MARZO. There are usually seven inmate barbers on duty and the inmates will go to the barber that is free when they arrive on their scheduled period. They added an institution Correctional Officer remains in the barber shop at all times while it is open. In their opinion this would be a very poor meeting place for anyone. The best place for association would be in the prison yard during recreation periods and over the weekends, such meetings would not have to be arranged through anyone. Pa

[REDACTED] o/s
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *1/10*DATE: Nov. 3, 1953 *adp*

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE TESTIMONY-
INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Tolson —
Ladd —
Nichols —
Belmont —
Clegg —
Glavin —
Harbo —
Rosen —
Tracy —
Gearty —
Mohr —
Winterrowd —
Tele. Room —
Holloman —
Sizoo —
Miss Gandy —

11-11-53
switched for photo. 5/8
The following volume of testimony has been received from the Committee and has been forwarded to Mr. Joseph Sizoo in the Domestic Intelligence Division, for appropriate handling and return to the Committee:

4-17-10/29/53
Testimony of Alexander Svenchansky
144-58 Village Road,
Jamaica, New York
Accompanied by counsel, Frank Dona

LBN:mtd

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Sizoo (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-19-84 BY SP7 mac/ste
5/8/87 3042 PWT/THW

INDEXED - 89

RECORDED-57

62-88217-1264

NOV 12 1953

EX-125

58 JAN 26 1954

100-219712-1
RECORDED & INDEXED IN

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

New York, N. Y.

~~RECEIVED~~

October 29, 1953

Volume 17

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY

306 Ninth Street, N. W.,
Washington 4, D. C.

Telephones:
National 8-3406
National 8-3407
National 8-3408
National 8-3409

0/5
I would translate and then went to sleep. This was the kind of dealings I had.

Mr. Morris. Now, did you know a gentleman named Adoniam A-d-o-m-i-a-m, first name L-a-n, who worked for the Soviet Union in New York City approximately December 1947?

Mr. Svenchansky. I think I met him. He was an interpreter, I believe. I did not know him too well.

Mr. Morris. You knew him and your dealings with him were on the basis of acting as interpreter?

Mr. Svenchansky. As a matter of fact, I never had any dealings with him as such. I knew him.

Mr. Morris. When did you commence your work with the United Nations?

Mr. Svenchansky. I believe in October 1946.

Mr. Morris. Now, did you know this Anatoli Yakovlev, former vice-consul, USSR Consulate in New York City, during 1945 and 1946?

Mr. Svenchansky. No, sir; I think I can say with surety I did not know him.

Mr. Morris. Did you know who he was?

Mr. Svenchansky. Only on the basis of what you told me.

Mr. Morris. Did you know at that time?

Mr. Svenchansky. No, only when these questions started then I became aware that there was such a man.

Mr. Morris. You were aware?

Mr. Svenchansky. I say only when I began to be questioned, then they told me. I didn't know Yakovlev.

Mr. Morris. Did you know a man named Abraham Brothman?

Mr. Svenchansky. Sir, I plead the privilege. I refuse to answer on the grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Senator Jenner. Under the Fifth Amendment that his answer might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. Morris. Did you know Brothman's wife, Naomi?

Mr. Svenchansky. I plead the privilege, sir, on the same ground.

Senator Jenner. Same record, Mr. Reporter.

Mr. Morris. Have you used the name Shura Swan?

Mr. Svendhansky. As I explained to you yesterday in the executive session it is not that I have used, I am still using it, because the name Shura Swan is not anything secret or subversive. It so happens my name is Alexander and in Russia the word Alexander, like Richard is Dick, Alexandra is Shura. It so happens is my brother changed his name legally in court from Svenchansky to Swan and now naturally being his brother, many people knew me as Swan's brother, but I never used that name on legal transactions or legal documents.

Senator Jenner. You were called Alexander and also Swan?

Mr. Svenchansky. Yes, Alexander, Shura Swan.

As I explained before like Richard is Dick.

Mr. Morris. Did you know in November 1940 a jury in the District Court, New York City, found Mr. Brothman and other individuals guilty of obstructing justice and wilfully influencing Harry Gold to give false testimony before a grand jury in July 1947?

Mr. Svenchansky. I knew about that, sir, from the newspaper; Yes, sir, I did.

Senator Jenner. Did you know Harry Gold?

Mr. Svenchansky. Sir, I can tell you as I answered the first time, absolutely not.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, we have no evidence to indicate that this man knew Harry Gold, but I would like to ask you whether or not you introduced Mr. Brothman to an AMTORG official which AMTORG official in turn asked Brothman to engage in espionage for the Soviet Union?

Mr. Svenchansky. The question that I would like to answer, sir, is as follows: As I already said, I plead the privilege on anything pertaining to Brothman, but in a general way, without waving this privilege, I can say that I did not introduce anybody to anybody, at least knowingly, who was or is or had dealings with spies, because I had no dealings with spies.

Mr. Morris. The question is not that. The question is did you introduce Brothman to ^{an} AMTORG official? That is the

issue. It is nothing ~~more~~ general than that.

Mr. Svenchansky. The issue again, so far as Brothman is concerned, I refuse to answer.

But whether I introduced anybody to a Russian spy or anybody who I knew to be a Russian spy, that is absolutely not so.

Mr. Morris. The question is not a Russian spy, an AMTORG official, that is the question.

Did you introduce Brothman to an AMTORG official?

Mr. Svenchansky. About the Brothman business, I plead the privilege and the Fifth Amendment.

Senator Jenner. Let the record show his answer might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. Morris. In January 1953, did you propose to Frank C. Bancroft that you go into business together?

Mr. Svenchansky. I did. Well, again, it was -- I met Frank Bancroft, I believe it was in January 1953, at a time after we terminated our jobs with the United Nations. Yes, I suggested that we should go into business together.

I want to tell you that I am going to try to find other ^{maybe} people, and/ him again, to try to go in business again.

Mr. Morris. Are you presently a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Svenchansky. Mr. Morris, I plead the Fifth Amendment.

TO : Mr. V. P. Keay *VPK*

DATE: March 18, 1954

FROM : E. S. Youtz *ESY*

SUBJECT: PART 5 OF PRINTED REPORT OF SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE (JENNER COMMITTEE), PUBLIC HEARINGS, OCTOBER 2, 29, AND DECEMBER 22, 1953, INTO ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

0/5
This printed pamphlet is Part 5 of the Jenner Committee public report on its hearings into the "Activities of United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations" and reflects hearings at New York City on October 2, 29, and December 22, 1953. The testimony of Jack Sargent Harris, Leon Elveson, Alexander Svenchansky, and Eda Glaser was heard. This Public Session testimony of these persons has been previously received and reviewed in the form of stenographic transcript. *mccarty*

The Executive Session testimony of Ruth Crawford on October 15, 1952, was made public and included in this Part 5. Review reflects that this Executive Session testimony is substantially the same as her Public Session testimony of the same date which was reviewed by the Bureau in January, 1953, and necessary action taken. No further action is indicated on the basis of her Executive Session testimony. *gm*

There is also included in Part 5, the October 29, 1953, sworn statement of Harry Gold, concerning Shura Swan (Alexander Svenchansky) and Abraham Brothman, and Gold's supplemental statement of October 30, 1953, both of which have been previously received by the Bureau. *100-219710*
101-3012
77-23100
100-339292

A review of Part 5 indicates no new material requiring investigative attention by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

File this memorandum and Part 5 of the Jenner Committee printed report in the Jenner Control File, 62-88217.

Attachment

ESY:bas

cc: Mr. Nichols

62-88217

cc: 100-219710 (Svenchansky)

cc: 101-3012 (Crawford)

cc: 77-23100 (Harris)

cc: 100-339292 (Glaser)

cc: 100-395532 (Elveson)

RECORDED - 5

INDEXED - 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/7/14 BY SP7MAC/

5/2/87 202005/abw

62-88217-1436

MAR 22 1954

UNRECORDED COPY

**ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS
EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED NATIONS**

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

**SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS**

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS EMPLOYED
BY THE UNITED NATIONS**

OCTOBER 2, 21, AND DECEMBER 22, 1954

PART 2

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1954

62-88217-1430

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 OLIN D. JOHNSON, South Carolina
 JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Arkansas
 BENNETT MORGAN, Chief Counsel
 BENJAMIN MARSH, Director of Research

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iii

643-A

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. I believe in October 1946.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did you know this Anatoli Yakovlev, former vice consul, U. S. S. R. consulate in New York City, during 1945 and 1946?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. No, sir; I think I can say with surety I did not know him.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know who he was?

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Mr. MORRIS. Did you know at that time?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. No, only when these questions started then I became aware that there was such a man.

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Senator JENNER. Under the fifth amendment that his answer might tend to incriminate him.

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Mr. SVENCHANSKY. I plead the privilege, sir, on the same ground.

Senator JENNER. Same record, Mr. Reporter.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you used the name Shura Swan?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. As I explained to you yesterday in the executive session it is not that I have used, I am still using it, because the name Shura Swan is not anything secret or subversive. It so happens my name is Alexander and in Russia the word Alexander, like Richard is Dick, Alexandra is Shura. It so happens is my brother changed his name legally in court from Svenchansky to Swan and now naturally being his brother, many people knew me as Swan's brother, but I never used that name on legal transactions or legal documents.

Senator JENNER. You were called Alexander and also Swan?

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As I explained before like Richard is Dick.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know in November 1940 a jury in the district court, New York City, found Mr. Brothman and other individuals guilty of obstructing justice and willfully influencing Harry Gold to give false testimony before a grand jury in July 1947?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. I knew about that, sir, from the newspaper; yes, sir; I did.

Senator JENNER. Did you know Harry Gold?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Sir, I can tell you as I answered the first time, absolutely not.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have no evidence to indicate that this man knew Harry Gold, but I would like to ask you whether or not you introduced Mr. Brothman to an Amtorg official which Amtorg official in turn asked Brothman to engage in espionage for the Soviet Union?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. The question that I would like to answer, sir, is as follows: As I already said, I plead the privilege on anything pertaining to Brothman, but in a general way, without waiving this privilege, I can say that I did not introduce anybody to anybody, at least knowingly, who was or is or had dealing with spies, because I had no dealings with spies.

Mr. MORRIS. The question is not that. The question is did you introduce Brothman to an Amtorg official? That is the issue. It is nothing more general than that.

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. The issue again, so far as Brothman is concerned, I refuse to answer.

But whether I introduced anybody to a Russian spy or anybody who I knew to be a Russian spy, that is absolutely not so.

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Mr. SVENCHANSKY. I did. Well, again, it was—I met Frank Bancroft, I believe it was in January 1953, at a time after we terminated our jobs with the United Nations. Yes, I suggested that we should go into business together.

I want to tell you that I am going to try to find other people, and maybe him again, to try to go in business again.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you presently a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Mr. Morris, I plead the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Svenchansky, in connection with your application, in connection with your service with the United States Army, did you indicate to the United States Army that you had been an official for, had been working for Amtorg?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with your work at United Nations, did you indicate—

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Absolutely.

Mr. MORRIS. You told the United Nations that you had worked for Amtorg, the Soviet Purchasing Commission, the old Russian Textile Syndicate?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did anyone ask you, did the United Nations official ask you if you had been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. The United Nations official never did ask me if I had been a member of the Communist Party.

One of the United Nations officials, I believe his name was Mr. Schachner, during the hearings of the administrative tribunal that took place in New York, stated specifically that being a Communist, even an American Communist is no bar to working in the United Nations.

Mr. MORRIS. Who said that?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. I think it was Mr. Schachner.

Mr. DONNER. Well, the counsel for the respondent was Bruno Schachner.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Schachner made that statement?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. I was sitting on the side. I think that is what I heard. That is the way I understood him.

Mr. MORRIS. He could send any kind of coded broadcast over to the Soviet Union at any time and almost no one would detect the difference.

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. You know, gentlemen, you are asking me such questions—

Mr. MORRIS. I mean it is a possibility.

Senator JENNER. Is it a possibility or not?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. From this point of view he didn't have to have an open channel. He could have used a secret channel to do that.

Senator JENNER. He could have used an open channel if he so desired?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. When we deal in ground of possibility, anything is possible. But I don't think this is probable. This is my personal opinion. I might be foolish.

He could have used secret American channels, too.

Senator JENNER. We had a witness just recently before this committee who testified that the Soviet Union was using international agencies such as the United Nations as a cover for espionage. That is why we are concerned with this question. I think you have clarified it by saying this man talked, nobody supervised him. He was your immediate superior. He broadcast from 42d Street through the Canadian station and it went to the entire world.

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Nobody supervised it. Everybody in the United Nations concerned with this work supervised it.

Senator JENNER. Copies of these broadcasts, if they are available—

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Copies of these broadcasts are available; everybody supervised them. People listened in. I don't know the system because after all, I knew my business—

Mr. MORRIS. Who listened in?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Do you mean to tell me people are not listening in to what I am saying right now?

Mr. MORRIS. You worked up there. Who is Mr. Alipov's superior?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. He was a citizen of Canada, Peter Allen.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was his superior?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. Mr. Peter Allen's superior? Again, I don't know the exact command, but I believe Mr. Gjesdal.

Senator JENNER. Is he the top command?

Mr. SVENCHANSKY. He was sort of. Again, he was not the top command in radio. He was one of the top commands in the DPI.

Above him is Mr. Benjamin Cohen.

Senator JENNER. We know Mr. Benjamin Cohen.

Mr. DOWNER. I take it there is no charge that this witness abused his responsibilities?

Senator JENNER. We are just trying to get information particularly relating to the testimony we had yesterday in this courtroom of a former Communist intelligence agent, head of section 4. He testified that the Soviet Union is using Tass, United Nations, embassies, consuls, trading organizations, and so forth, as coverup for espionage in this country and our committee is charged with getting all the information we can.

Mr. DOWNER. A charge of espionage is a pretty serious thing, and I take it that there is no charge that this witness committed espionage.

Senator JENNER. None whatsoever. We are trying to get information.

a Soviet citizen, could use a direct broadcast possibly engaging in sabotage in this country, sending coded messages.

Mr. MORRIS. The committee does not make charges. The function of the committee is to determine facts. The one fact in connection with espionage, the one fact we base information on, evidenced by this committee, which may have bordered on espionage if not involving espionage is that this gentleman had introduced Brothman to Amtorg officials.

This is the only evidence we have. It may be that other committees have something else. It may be that security officials have.

Mr. DOWNER. Mr. Svenchansky denied that he introduced anybody to anybody for espionage.

Mr. MORRIS. Whether or not he introduced Mr. Brothman to an Amtorg official. That is the one fact we want to determine. That is the only evidence we had.

Senator JENNER. That question has been answered.

(See pp. 689-690 for sworn statement by Harry Gold with reference to Brothman and Svenchansky.)

Mr. MORRIS. I have no further questions.

Senator JENNER. That will be all. You will now be excused.

(Witness excused.)

PROCEEDINGS

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with the award given to Ruth Crawford when the subcommittee reviewed its files it noted a discrepancy between statements made by Ruth Crawford in executive session and in open session and subsequent statements made by Ruth Crawford.

In order to have the full picture of that situation on the record I offer for admission into the public session the testimony of Ruth Crawford taken in executive session and let it be made part of the record.

There has been precedent for that. The committee has done it from time to time when there is good and sufficient reason for so doing, and when there is no injury to be caused the individual so involved.

Senator JENNER. It is so ordered.

(The testimony referred to follows:)

[EXECUTIVE SESSION—CONFIDENTIAL]

INTERNAL SECURITY

UNITED STATES SENATE
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
New York, N. Y., Wednesday, October 15, 1948.

The hearing met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, in the anteroom of the courtroom, room 619, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor presiding.

Present: Senator O'Connor.
Also present: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, and Benjamin Mandel, director of research.

Senator O'Connor. The committee will come to order, please.
Who is the next witness?

Mr. MORRIS. Ruth Crawford.

Senator O'Connor. Would you kindly remain standing, please?
You do solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give before this subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss CRAWFORD. I do.

October 12, 1963.

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

JUDGMENT NO. 43

Case No. 26: Crawford, Ruth, against: The Secretary General of the United Nations

THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Composed of Madame Paul Bastid, President; the Lord Crook, Vice President; Mr. Sture Petren, Vice President;

Whereas the Tribunal ordered the rescinding of the Secretary General's decision to terminate the Applicant's temporary-indefinite appointment with the United Nations in Judgment No. 18 of 21 August 1963;

Whereas the Tribunal was notified by the Secretary General in a communication dated 9 September 1963 that he had—
"decided that it would be inadvisable, from the points of view which it is my duty to take into consideration, to reinstate"
the Applicant;

Whereas the Tribunal is required therefore, in accordance with Article 9 of the Statute, to "order the payment to the Applicant of compensation for the injury sustained";

Whereas the Tribunal has received documentation with respect to such compensation on the following dates:

Statement of Claim by the Applicant, 10 September 1963

Statement by the Respondent, 2 October 1963

Applicant's Answer to Respondent's Statement including supplementary

Statement by the Applicant, 2 October 1963

Respondent's Comments, 12 October 1963

Whereas the Applicant's principal contentions are:

1. Insofar as it was possible for a staff member of UNICEF, then a temporary organization, to have a permanent status while holding a temporary-indefinite contract, the Applicant enjoyed such a status.

2. The post held by the Applicant does not appear on the manning table for 1964, for the reason that the work done by the Applicant has since been divided among several persons, a tribute to her abilities and the importance of the position she held.

3. As to the Respondent's contention that since the Applicant's temporary-indefinite contract permitted the Secretary General to discharge her on 60 days' notice, compensation could not exceed six months' salary, the Applicant submits that acceptance of such a contention would negate the Tribunal's previous decision in this case.

4. By refusing to reinstate the Applicant, the Secretary General has placed her in the position of being unacceptable as an employee of the U. S. Government or of private employers. She has been unable to find employment as a writer and has found only one person willing to use her services as a ghost writer for which she was paid \$100. The Applicant is thus completely prevented from earning a livelihood.

5. The Applicant, having spent 17 years as a writer, either in the service of the United States Government or the United Nations, her writings have all been anonymous and she has therefore been unable to build up a personal reputation.

6. The Applicant's present age is 52.

7. The Applicant claims compensation to the amount of \$40,000 and requests the payment of pension from the date of her normal retirement.

Whereas the Respondent's answer is:

1. The proper measure of damages is prospective earnings under the Applicant's contract less such future earnings as the Applicant might have had if she had not damaged her future earning capacity by her own conduct.

2. The action of the Secretary General, either in his decision to terminate the Applicant's appointment or in exercising his discretion not to reinstate the Applicant, does not affect her powers of gaining a livelihood whereas the Applicant's conduct is a matter of public record. The Secretary General's exercise of his discretion with respect to the Applicant cannot therefore be a proper basis for an additional claim for compensation.

3. UNICEF will still remain a nonpermanent organization in the sense that it will be dependent upon voluntary governmental and private contributions.

4. The position held by the Applicant has not been provided for in the manning table of the 1964 budget.

5. The Applicant's temporary-indefinite contract permitted her discharge on 60 days' notice. Compensation for the loss of a contract subject to such a hazard could not reasonably exceed salary for 6 months.

The Tribunal having deliberated on 12 and 13 October 1963 now pronounces the following judgment:

1. Consideration cannot be given to possible changes resulting from an alteration in the status of UNICEF and of its staff. The Tribunal can only take into account the legal position of the Applicant under the terms of her contract.

2. The Tribunal is called upon under Article 9 of its Statute to consider the injury caused by the Secretary General's refusal to reinstate the Applicant.

3. With regard to the Applicant's arguments based upon the prospect of continued employment by the United Nations until retirement, the Tribunal considers, as it held in judgment no. 11 (Howrati), that the holder of a temporary-indefinite contract has a problematical chance of continued employment rather than anything approaching a firm expectancy and cannot impute a certainty with respect to contingencies under such a contract.

4. In view of the nature of the Applicant's contract, the Tribunal is of the opinion that the damage sustained by the Applicant in consequence of the Secretary General's decision not to reinstate her cannot be precisely calculated. However, there can be no doubt that the Applicant suffered injury by reason of the Secretary General's refusal of reinstatement. In evaluating this injury the Tribunal has to give consideration to the spirit of the Staff Rules and Regulations and to take fully into account the circumstances surrounding the case.

5. The Tribunal orders as compensation the payment of full salary up to the date of this judgment and of further compensation to the amount of \$4,750.

(Signatures:)

SUSANNE BASTID
President.

CROOK,
Vice President.

STURE PETREN,
Vice President.

London, 12 October 1963.

HARRY GOLD,
Executive Secretary of the Administrative Tribunal.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, at the last session we had some employment records of Julia Older. I had asked permission that they be inserted into the record at the time at the place where she had testified. Now may they be put back in the record as of that time?

Senator JENNEX. It is so ordered, and they may be a part of the record.

(Documents referred to appear on pp. 588-619.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the appearance of Alexander Svenchanaky earlier today I offer for the record two sworn statements signed by Harry Gold. May those statements be printed at this point in the record?

The CHAIRMAN. They may go in the record and become a part of the record.

There are no further witnesses, the committee will stand adjourned.
(The documents referred to are as follows:)

STATEMENT BY HARRY GOLD, October 22, 1963

Harry Gold being duly sworn states:

I heard of Shura Swan from a man called Abraham Brothman. Brothman was one of my sources of information for the Soviet espionage organization of which I was a courier. I met Brothman in September of 1941. About a half year after that Brothman first mentioned Shura Swan. Brothman said that it was Shura Swan who had introduced him to Soviet espionage work. At a somewhat later date Brothman complained to me of the base ingratitude of

the Soviet espionage set up. He said that during a slack period, Swan, who was working for Amtorg, had been laid off. On a third occasion Brothman told me that he had met Swan through his wife (Brothman's wife) Naomi.

(Signed) HARRY GOLD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October 1953.

[Seal]

G. W. HUMPHREY,

Notary Public, authorized by the act of February 11, 1933, to administer oaths.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD MADE ON OCTOBER 29, 1953

Harry Gold, being duly sworn, says:

This is the fourth occasion on which I heard of Shura Swan. Sometime in either 1942 or 1943 Abe Brothman asked me to request of my Soviet superior that a job be obtained at Amtorg for Shura Swan. This man who was my "boss" at that time I knew only as "Sam" but I have since identified him as Semen Markovitch Semenov, an employee of Amtorg and also an espionage agent. I told Sam of Brothman's request. The Russian Jew into a rage and said: "Tell Brothman to keep his nose out of other people's business. And as for you, you mind yours, too. We know all about this Shura Swan."

Thus chastised I was only too happy to let go of the subject. However, in telling Brothman of Sam's refusal, I softened the blow by saying merely that nothing was available at that time—for I had to keep in Abe's good graces so as to continue obtaining information from him.

At the time of asking me to intercede for Shura Swan, Abe told me that while Shura, who was loyal to the Soviet Union, had been laid off at Amtorg, there were others (presumably Americans employed at Amtorg) who secretly ridiculed the U. S. R. R., but who had been retained.

HARRY GOLD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October 1953, at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.

G. W. HUMPHREY,

Notary Public, authorized by the act of February 11, 1933, to administer oaths.

(The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.)

Resolved, that the committee do hereby adjourn subject to the call of the Chair.

Attest my hand and the seal of my office this 20th day of October 1953.

G. W. HUMPHREY,

Notary Public, authorized by the act of February 11, 1933, to administer oaths.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office this 20th day of October 1953.

G. W. HUMPHREY,

Notary Public, authorized by the act of February 11, 1933, to administer oaths.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office this 20th day of October 1953.

G. W. HUMPHREY,

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Witness my hand and the seal of my office this 20th day of October 1953.

G. W. HUMPHREY,

Notary Public, authorized by the act of February 11, 1933, to administer oaths.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office this 20th day of October 1953.

G. W. HUMPHREY,

Notary Public, authorized by the act of February 11, 1933, to administer oaths.

ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
New York, N. Y.

The subcommittee met at 4:30 p. m., pursuant to call, in room 612, Federal Building, Foley Square, New York City, N. Y., Senator Herman Welker presiding.

Present: Senator Herman Welker, Republican, Idaho.
Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; J. G. Sourwina, chief counsel; Robert McManus, staff member; James A. Cardillo, staff member.

Senator WELKER. The meeting will come to order.
Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have here a witness whose appearance is required in order for us to finish our records on the United Nations. There aren't too many facts required, but inasmuch as Senator Jenner has asked that there be an interim report written on the United Nations, I ask that you hear her very briefly at this time.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Call the witness.
Mr. MORRIS. Mrs. Glaser.
Senator WELKER. Mrs. Glaser, will you raise your right hand and be sworn?

Mrs. GLASER. I don't want any lights, any television, no pictures.
Senator WELKER. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before the committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
Mrs. GLASER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF EDA GLASER, NEW YORK, N. Y.

(The witness was accompanied by her attorney, Morris Kaplan, 134 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Senator WELKER. Will you state your name?
Mrs. GLASER. Eda Glaser.
Senator WELKER. The witness desires no pictures to be taken.
Mrs. GLASER. No television, please.
Senator WELKER. I don't see any television.
Mrs. GLASER. I am sorry.
Mr. KAPLAN. The equipment is standing by. I assume the witness thought it was going to be used.

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NOTE.—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee attaches no significance to the mere fact of the appearance of the name of an individual or an organization in this index.

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Office Memorandum • UNITEL GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 9, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY
 SUBCOMMITTEE TESTIMONY
 SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The following volume of Executive Session testimony has been received from the Committee and has been forwarded to Mr. Joseph Sizoo in the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate handling and return to my office for return to the Committee:

Volume 37, at Washington, D. C. May 8, 1956

Testimony of Thomas L. Black

cc - Mr. Sizoo

LBN:jp

(3)

RECORDED-45

INDEXED - 122

ENCLOSURE

JUN 7 1956

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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9/13/87

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MAY 16 1956

62-88217-1937

THROUGH SECTION

MAY 16 1956

The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the
Internal Security Act and Other Internal
Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE - CONFIDENTIAL

May 8, 1956

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL

1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: May 21, 1956

FROM : J. G. SHORT

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE (SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE U. S.) VOLUME 35, PUBLIC SESSION, 5-9-56, Washington, D. C.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

FOIPA 24008/
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/84 BY SP-1000
A 86-1840 9/3/99 3043 AUT. M. J. J. J.

Testimony described in caption received from subcommittee, Photostats made, and original transcript returned to subcommittee. Transcript consists of testimony of Philip Sheldon Foner, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, (Bufile 100-40263).

Foner is subject of a closed security investigation, New York origin, based on his communist activities, and he is presently included in the Security Index. He was uncooperative before the subcommittee and invoked the Fifth Amendment as to whether he was a past or present member of the Communist Party. He also refused to answer for the same reason whether he had any connection with one Samuel Roth, a known dealer in pornographic literature, who was indicted in New York City for violation of U. S. postal laws regarding such literature. Foner and his partner, Morris Sorkin, were named as conspirators with Roth in the latter's indictment but were not themselves indicted.

Foner admitted in his testimony that he had taught at the Jefferson School, New York City, the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, and the California Labor School, San Francisco, all of which are cited under Executive Order 10450. A Photostat of Foner's testimony has been sent to New York Office by cover letter for its information and appropriate attention. Foner also appeared at executive session before the subcommittee on the same date (Volume 38, executive session), but no information, not included in the public session, was developed.

A brief reference to Esther Shields (Bufile 100-350323) on page 2408 of captioned testimony is being placed on record in her file by separate memorandum.

ACTION: File enclosed Photostat of captioned testimony as exhibit in Bufile 62-88217, indexing all names except those of subcommittee personnel.

- 1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Short
1 - yellow (100-40263)
1 - W. Johnson, 1254

Enclosure

100-40263-1

RECORDED - 62-88217-1965

INDEXED - 13

Subcommittee

The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the

Internal Security Act and Other Internal

Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

May 9, 1956

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL

1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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8-4267
8-4268
8-4269

opportunity to think the thing over for another week before putting his name in the public record.

Senator Watkins: As I understand, we advised him that the matter was not finished, and that he would be called back later.

Mr. Morris: Meanwhile, we have his executive session testimony of three hours duration, Senator.

Senator Watkins: That is right.

Mr. Morris: I have some more things here, Senator, that I would like to have go into the record at this time. These are things that should have been in the record in the course of past hearings that we now have.

While Harry Gold was testifying, reference was made to a man named Yakovlov. We have legislative reference that a man named A.A. Yakovlov was Assistant Vice Consul in New York prior to June 16, 1950. May that go into the record?

Senator Watkins: It may be made a part of the record.
(The reference referred to is as follows:)

COMMITTEE INSERT

The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the
Internal Security Act and Other Internal
Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

May 17, 1956

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL

1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL

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cw9

Mr. Morris. Was that his true name?

Mr. Black. I am sure that it was not, although I have no way of knowing.

Mr. Morris. How long did you deal with the man known to you as Paul Peterson?

Mr. Black. I would say up until about 1938.

Mr. Morris. Now, what was the nature of your relation with Peterson? Was he asking you to supply information, or was he training you for still some other assignment?

Mr. Black. He was training me for some other assignment.

Mr. Morris. Do you know a man named Harry Gold?

Mr. Black. Yes, sir.

Mr. Morris. Did you introduce Harry Gold to a Soviet agent at any time?

Mr. Black. Yes, sir.

Mr. Morris. The Harry Gold who testified before this committee, two or three weeks ago, was the same Harry Gold you know?

Mr. Black. That is correct.

Mr. Morris. I wonder if you would tell us your relationship with Paul Peterson?

Just tell us what happened.

You said that you believed he was training you for some assignment. Give us the specifics about that particular

F B I

Date: 11/22/57

Transmit the following message via AIR-TELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-88217)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-39427)

SENATE INTERNAL
SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/23/84 BY SP7 MAC/...
5/8/87 3042000/... #801840C V

Rebuairtel 11/21/57 stating GEORGE MERLO and CLARE
FELLER (from New York) had been subpoenaed to appear before
captioned Committee.

[REDACTED]

By myairtels, 5/28/57 and 5/29/57, it was reported
that EDWARD CONWAY advised this office he had served sub-
poenas on eighteen named individuals, not including MERLO.
In myairtel 11/6/57 it was explained that newspaper accounts
stated twenty persons had been subpoenaed, but only eighteen
had been served by the USM, Philadelphia. The Marshal was
recontacted 11/6/57 and said he had served only the eighteen
subpoenas and did not know who the other two persons are.

It is noted that GEORGE MERLO lives in Phillipsburg,
N. J., and works in Easton, Pa., so he may have been subpoenaed
by a New Jersey U. S. Marshal

- ③ - Bureau (62-88217) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-39427
1 - 100-2635 (COMINFIL-ACA)
1 - 100-29668 (GEORGE MERLO)

RECORDED - 90

INDEXED - 90 • NOV 23 1957

WEH:rdc
(6)

EX-131

64 DEC 3 1957 Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

62-88217-239

F B I

Date: 11/22/57

Transmit the following message via AIR-TELRM

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PH 100-39427

The "Philadelphia Inquirer" Newspaper for 11/22/57 carried an article quoting info received by ROBERT MORRIS, Counsel for the Committee, from DAVID GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD at Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary. In addition, the article summarized info from a friendly witness, VLADIMIR SHABINSKY. The article also reported that the following five persons took refuge in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution:

HERSCHEL BARON (Bufile 61-10109)
 CEDRIC W. FOWLER (Bufile 100-185252)
 WILLIAM H. D. HOOD (Bufile 100-49580)
 GEORGE MERLO (Bufile 100-363286)
 ROBERT MILLER (Bufile 100-388807).

This article added that hearings of captioned Committee were held 11/21/57 at Philadelphia and then adjourned until 11/29/57; the hearings on 11/29/57 will investigate "the organization efforts of the American Communications Association at five Philadelphia radio stations." CLAIRE FELLER, who "is believed to be hiding in Florida," is also scheduled for the 11/29/57 hearings.

Info regarding GEORGE MERLO has been forwarded to the BU by investigative report of SA MARVIN M. EUBANKS dated 3/20/57 at Philadelphia and by Supplemental Prosecutive Summary report of SA CHARLES T. ADAMS dated 6/21/57 at Philadelphia.

Deputy U. S. Marshal JOHN LEAHY advised SA WILLIAM E. HUGHES, 11/22/57, that no subpoenas, other than those previously reported, were received by the USM from captioned Committee. The BU will be kept advised of all pertinent info.

HENNRICH

- 2 -

NOV 23 1957

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. R.R. Roach

DATE: December 27, 1957

FROM :

J.G. Short *JGS*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/23/84 BY 391 m/ab

SUBJECT:

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN U.S. 5/8/87 3042 PUP/PLB
(TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL
SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1957,
VOLUME 148, PUBLIC)
BUFILE 62-88217

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

b/p

Enclosed is a Photostat of stenographic transcript of captioned testimony (original of which has been returned to Subcommittee). Sole witness was Vladimir Shabinsky, New York City, a former Lieutenant Colonel in the Soviet Russian Army, who defected to the West in 1947 and is now a U. S. citizen. Shabinsky testified from personal knowledge that Soviet Secret Police abducted many German scientists from the U. S. Zone in Germany at the close of World War II. He specifically named Siegfried Gunther, German aircraft designer, as an example (page 6867).

A large portion of the transcript is devoted to statements by Robert Morris, Subcommittee Counsel, relative to interviews he had conducted on the same date at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary with David Greenglass and Harry Gold. Morris related briefly some instances of Soviet espionage agents obtaining scientific and industrial secrets during the 1940's, as described to him by Gold and Greenglass. Morris complained that the Department of Justice had not made these prisoners available to testify concerning the above information and Senator Butler observed that he intended to take up with the Attorney General the matter of making Gold and Greenglass available to the Subcommittee.

Information appearing on page 6872 of enclosed transcript regarding an unidentified agent of Julius Rosenberg who was employed at Aswan Dam in Egypt in 1948 was set out in a memorandum from R. R. Roach to Mr. Belmont dated 12-9-57, and forwarded to the Espionage Section for appropriate attention.

Enclosure

JGS:jmb (4)
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Section
1 - Mr. Short

68 JAN 10 1958

ESP. SEC.

CL 1/11/58

The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the
Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security
Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

November 21, 1957

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WARD & PAUL

1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL { 8-4266
8-4267
8-4268
8-4269

Now, the afternoon session will be devoted to the regular area of investigation that has been conducted here from time to time, and Mr. Morris, the Chief Counsel for the Committee, has just returned from Lewisburg where he talked to Mr. Greenglass. I will ask counsel now to relate, for the record, what transpired there in detail.

Mr. Morris. Senator Butler, in connection with the work of the subcommittee, in trying to determine among other things the extent to which espionage has assisted the Soviets in making their tremendous scientific progress, the subcommittee endeavored to recall once again David Greenglass and Harry Gold.

Now, Gold and Greenglass both testified before the subcommittee in June of 1956 in Washington. Many of the things they told us at that time have been the subject of intervening studies and investigation, and from some of them we have been able to develop leads and follow them. Therefore, we ask that once again the Department of Justice make them available.

The first hearing that the subcommittee had planned was in Memphis approximately two weeks ago, and Senator Eastland asked the Department of Justice that Gold and Greenglass be made available to testify there. And one of the things, we are particularly anxious to get this testimony for our annual report which is now in the process of being written. The Justice Department denied us the request at that time, and

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Senator Eastland said he would like it renewed, and we have here in Philadelphia -- the advantage of that is that Lewisburg is nearest to Philadelphia. So we asked that the Department of Justice make Gold and Greenglass available for this morning, for testimony this morning, and that request was denied. Then the alternative was for a member of the subcommittee to go to Lewisburg and take the formal testimony there. Now at the same time we realized that that could be done we asked, inasmuch as Jack Soble, S-o-b-l-e, has written a series of articles in conjunction with Jack Lotto, an INS reporter who is a specialist in this particular field, Jack Lotto has written a series of articles which are very revealing, and they indicate that the witness, Jack Soble, is competent to testify before the Senate Internal Subcommittee on current day matters bearing on subversion and espionage. I have had conversations with Mr. Lotto in connection with that, and he tells me that Soble has many other secrets that he himself either could not put into the written articles or was not able to develop fully enough to put into the articles. And therefore it was agreed that the Department of Justice, that a member of the committee could go to Lewisburg to take the testimony. I asked on behalf of the committee that Soble, in addition, be able to testify while you were there, Senator. Now we were told late the night before last that Soble would not be available to you, Senator Butler, unless you went to

rm4
Lewis

I pointed out it would seem contradictory inasmuch as Soble was made available through Jack Lotto the INS reporter, and therefore it would be a very informative series. The Department of Justice pointed out that Lotto's interview took place in the House of Detention rather than in the Lewisburg Prison. I don't know the reason for that distinction, Senator.

Now, therefore, arrangements were made for you, Senator Butler, to go to Lewisburg this morning, take the testimony and return back here to Philadelphia. Then we presented you the travel arrangements, Senator, requiring you to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning to go there, return to Philadelphia in order to take the testimony. When I heard those plans, Senator, I didn't even want to ask you in that event if you would be willing to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning. I didn't think a Senator of the United States should be required to go all the way to Lewisburg to do that when it would be much easier for Greenglass and Gold to be here testifying in the course of our hearings.

Now, I went to Lewisburg this morning, had made arrangements last night to take a stenographic reporter with me. I was notified late last night that a stenographic reporter would appear with me, but there was no member of the subcommittee present and he would not be allowed to go into the Lewisburg

Prison. So, therefore, what I had to do this morning, Senator, I chartered a plane, flew there, had an hour and a half session with the two men, and then flew back here. So all I have is notes. Many of the things, Senator, should be developed more fully.

One of the things in particular that I would like to have more information about, Senator, and about which we should take testimony, is the question of the anti-missile missile. Now I have an affidavit which another subcommittee of Congress has permitted us to use, from David Greenglass, about the anti-missile missile. I was able to get some further information from Greenglass about this, as well as some information about the atom-powered airplane, about this space platform, and I've also received a lot of information from Harry Gold about the role of Soviet espionage generally.

Senator Butler. I think the discussions and the testimony in connection with the anti-missile missile is very pertinent at this time, because within the last 48 hours the Secretary of Defense, I think, has given priority to that project even in the development of the missile itself. So it must be of great importance. It's certainly a matter that must be taken care of at once, and Judge Morris, if you will proceed to tell the committee what Gold and Greenglass told you, we are ready to hear it.

Mr. Morris. There were certain identifications made that

I think should be made formally, under oath, and in the presence of a Senator.

Senator Butler. There is another thing I would like to say here, that upon our return to Washington I propose to take this matter up with the Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, and work out a satisfactory arrangement so that Greenglass and Gold can be brought before this subcommittee and properly interrogated, in the discretion of the committee either in executive session or in public session.

Mr. Morris. I think, Senator, I would like to begin with some of the statements of Harry Gold. I think that they give a general perspective to the thing, and I will proceed from that general, from those general statements to the specific. For instance, I asked Gold -- now, he is a man who worked many years on Soviet espionage -- what was the overall asset to the Soviets as a result of their work in Soviet espionage? Well, he said that the overall value of espionage to the Soviet organization, particularly to the Soviet scientists, was that it saved them time. And now he said that, "They hammered at me -- "they" -- my Soviet superiors, hammered at me --", he used the word "hammered" time and time again, and now I'm quoting from Gold -- these are the Soviet officials' sayings: "We can do it ourselves but we haven't the time. You, by obtaining this classified information, can save us time." He went on to say, the Soviet officials went on to say, that,

what they wanted, ". . . was not necessarily the theoretical material, because after all in due course they could obtain the theory; there's no great secrets to scientists . . .", but he said, "The most important thing were the processes in actual operation and those actually making money."

Now he laid great stress on that. He said that was the criterion, ". . . something actually making money as a growing concern." He said that he was able to make an extensive contribution to that ideal. He was able to get many, many secrets, and he got some finished samples, and I will give some examples of that. For instance, he said that the high explosive, RDX, he obtained from his agent -- he had an agent working with him. Now, with respect to agents, Senator, I think I will not name them directly except in a few cases where there has been sworn testimony, because I would like that part of it to come out in sworn testimony -- an agent, one of his agents obtained from the Holston Ordnance, H-o-l-s-t-o-n, Works in Kingsport, Tennessee, the exact manufacturing details plus samples, and he turned those over to his Soviet superiors.

Now, RDX, high explosive, RDX, -- this was in the Fall of '43 -- was twice as explosive, had twice the explosive power as TNT, and therefore smaller shells could be used. Now, as an example, he took two one-pound samples of this unstabilized material in rubber containers. He took them from his agent who was working at that plant and turned it over to the

rm8

Russ. He said by doing that the Russians were able to gain tremendously, and they were able to save a great deal of time in developing the high explosive, RDX.

He went on to mention that he had an agent working in the duPont plant in Bell, West Virginia -- that's near Charleston, West Virginia. Now, the agent's name is a new one to me, Senator. We haven't got it in our testimony. I think it's one we should know something about. He was paying, Harry Gold was paying him money, thousands of dollars. And at one time the issue came up, "Well, what this man is doing for the Soviet organization is worth much more than the few thousand you are giving him." And Gold said, "Yes. We don't want to give him too much money because some people may begin to get suspicious."

Now this man gave him, through another agent, all the manufacturing details of nylon and the synthetic process of making nylon and the finished products of nylon. All of these things were turned over to the Soviet organization.

In other examples, he said one of his agents -- what was his first name, Ben?

Mr. Mandel. Aberaham Brothman.

Mr. Morris. Brothman was able to give him, and he wrote these out for us -- synthetic process of Buna S which was probably obtained from the United States Rubber Reserve Committee. This was during the middle of the war. He also gave him magnesium powder by a new spray process which was

used in flares and tracer bullets. These were turned over to his Soviet superiors, and again he said, "All of these were developed, the processes had all been worked out", and he was able to give the whole process over to the Soviet Union.

He went on to say that, for instance, from September, 1940 until 1942 he was turning over all the chemical secrets that he could obtain in connection with sensitizers and developers used on Kodachrome. Now, Kodachrome is used in aerial photography, and he said he was able to turn over all the details of all the secrets, all the theoretical secrets in this case, as he said, ". . . from rarely embezzled patent books." He gave them all the secrets that were in actual production and turned them over to the Soviet Union, and he said, therefore they were able to obtain all these things, quote, ". . . without sweat and tears." The Soviets were able to get all of this material without sweat and tears.

Now as an overall thing he pointed out, for the most part, things that he was taking for the Soviets was the Atomic bomb secrets, and he was turning those over to the Soviet official, Yakovlev, who was posing as an UN official but actually was a secret MVD agent. He was giving him, for the most part, all the Atomic secrets.

Those have gone into before, but I didn't develop it, Senator, but I believe in recent, in view of recent developments, we should have that blown up. I say, all the aerial

photography secrets, he was always turning them over, also turning those over to the Soviet officials.

Now, he said that the overall value or the overall pressure from the Soviet scientific achievements has been as follows. He said, "I am not in the slightest bit depressed by Russian accomplishments." He went on to say, "We can do it so much better, and if we really get going, if we really wake up, we can fill in the gap." He went on to say that, "However, these scientific achievements have now made it apparent that the Soviet Union is a formidable enemy and that they are waging a war on all fronts; it's espionage, it's diplomatic, and it is scientific."

I think, Senator, that is the summary of the Gold aspect of the thing. As I say, that's not finished, Senator. There was no way to take testimony. We should have sworn testimony, under oath, in the presence of the Senator, and in the absence of that this is the best I can do.

Senator Butler. Well, we will arrange at a later time to have that done.

Mr. Morris. Now, with respect to David Greenglass, he told me many things; he told me many things this morning. For instance, he said that Julius Rosenberg -- you remember that Julius Rosenberg is his brother-in-law and the man with whom he went into business in the postwar period -- now, he said that the Russian Sputnik represents a tremendous sophistication

111 of electronic development, that what they have done in electronics, that is, the equipment up in Sputnik, has been tremendous; it is prodigious.

Now, Rosenberg told him, through the basis of Rosenberg's experience with the Soviet scientists, that their electronics industry in 1940 was very, very poor and that he had been given the assignment of getting for the electronics industry in the Soviet Union every possible bit of information in the United States involving electronics. He was to get all the electronics catalogues that he could get his hands on. Everything of a scientific nature he obtained he gave to the Russians. He got manuals; he got engineering manuals and everything he could possibly lay his hands on. He turned those all over to his Soviet superiors in order that he might build up the electronics industry.

In connection with space platforms, David Greenglass told me today that he is prepared to testify, that in the Knickerbocker building in New York City, in 1947 or 1948, he had a discussion with David Greenglass, in the presence of his brother, in which reference was made to a space platform. Greenglass had a discussion with Rosenberg and Greenglass' brother at which time there was a reference to a space platform. Now, Greenglass had been reading all the scientific magazines and had never heard of a space platform and that was defined by Rosenberg as a closed vessel rotating as a

rml2

sate around the world, and he had Rosenberg alone later -- you remember, Senator, Rosenberg is the man who was reputed to be the Soviet espionage leader -- he was the man who worked for him from time to time. Rosenberg said in secret, "Yes, I learned all those secrets. One of my boys ..", referring to one of his espionage agents, ". . . obtained these secrets, and I turned them all over to the Russians."

Then he went on to mention the atom-powered airplane. One day in the Pitt, P-i-t-t, Machine Shop, a worker in the shop, Greenglass' brother, Rosenberg and Greenglass were talking and there was reference to an atom-powered airplane. Apparently it slipped out from Rosenberg. Again when Rosenberg was alone he pursued the subject and said -- Greenglass said to Rosenberg, "Where did you get that? I never saw it in any of these journals." Rosenberg replied, "I got it from one of our boys, and I gave it to the Russians."

Now, Senator, I have here, which I would like to read into the record -- maybe Mr. Mandel will read it into the record, Senator; it would be most helpful -- some questions about, and this is an affidavit that was given to the Senate Operations Committee in 1953. This is about anti-missile missiles, and, Senator, I would like that, since it is an affidavit, to go into the record, and when Greenglass is here we can ask him about specific things.

Mr. Mandel. This is an affidavit, an interrogatory

13 obtained from David Greenglass by the staff on the Committee of Government Operations, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and the date is November 24th, 1953.

"Question. Will you give us some of the details concerning your knowledge of espionage in the Signal Corps?

"Answer. Yes. Rosenberg told me that the Russians has a very small and very poor electronics industry. This is, of course, another name for the radar industry, and that it was of the utmost importance that information of an electronics nature be obtained and sent to him, things like electronic valves, vacuum tubes, capacitators, transformers, various other electronic and radio components, were some of the things he was interested in. About 1947, at a time when it was a top United States scientific secret, Julius Rosenberg told me about information he had obtained from a friend relating to a 'thinking' machine which would send out interceptor guided missiles to knock out an enemy guided missile."

Mr. Morris. What were they?

Mr. Mandel. Thinking machines, ". . . which would send out interceptor guided missiles to knock out an enemy guided missile which had been detected by our radar and its course predicted by our thinking machine. "

"Rosenberg was discussing this information with me, as I said before, when it was a top American scientific secret. When I remonstrated with Rosenberg, saying that this was not a very good method since I would be under the eye of the FBI and the State Department, Julius said that there were important people that had left by this route. When I asked who they were, Julius said Joel Barr for one. Julius had told me that Barr was one of those who had given him information on electronic apparatus. Rosenberg then mentioned that he had got the information on the thinking machine from Barr."

Mr. Morris. Senator, David Greenglass told me this morning that Joel Barr, according to his recollection, had in fact worked on the anti-missile missile, and he told us a great deal about Barr and, Senator, that is one of the things that we are trying to find out, the role of Barr in this. Now, as that affidavit indicated, and as Greenglass has already testified, Rosenberg told him, in October of 1949 when Rosenberg was asking Greenglass to leave the country when he sensed that the secret was out, he tried to get Greenglass to leave the country, and he told him at that time that Barr had already left the country and that Barr had been one of his agents.

Now, we are trying to learn as much as we can about this Joel Barr. Mr. Mandel has some research material on where Mr.

Barr worked, and there's a few other things I would like to mention here. Apparently Barr had worked at the Sperry Gyroscope Company, and in connection with one of their investigations they encountered a petition that he had signed which had to do with a five-cent subway fare, and it looked as if it was going to be a very ridiculous investigation, that somebody should be investigated because he had signed a petition demanding a five-cent subway fare. But the thing that had gotten the security people interested in it was the fact that the petition had been put out by the Communist Party, and when Barr signed it he didn't realize that. But Greenglass made the point that the only thing that came to the surface in connection with Barr's activities with the Communist Party, which he learned about later when Rosenberg told him that he was one of the Soviet espionage people, was this point just mentioned.

Now another instance -- and he stated he only recently recalled this in trying to assist the FBI on it -- was that in 1948 Rosenberg was short of money on one particular occasion, and he said that he was waiting for one of his agents who was then flying back from Egypt. He described his agent as a \$200 a day consultant for the Government, an engineering consultant for the Government, a \$200 a day man. He was one of Rosenberg's agents and that he was working on the Aswan, A-s-w-a-n, Dam Project in Egypt, and he was then in the process

rm16

of flying back to Egypt, that he was going to bear some money for Rosenberg which Rosenberg was going to use in his espionage operations.

As far as we know, this man has never been exposed, and if we can follow out those leads, if we have further testimony, we may know the identity of this man who apparently occupied an important place, at least in 1948, as a \$200 a day consultant. The only lead we have is the fact that he was working on the Aswan Dam.

This is one example of how Rosenberg was able to assist the Soviets. He decided it was Rosenberg's steps on the proximity fuse. One day when Rosenberg was at the Emerson Radio TV Corporation, which was at 17th Avenue in New York City, he actually took a whole proximity fuse and put it into his brief case and walked out with it, in addition to obtaining all the secrets about the proximity fuse. He said nobody stopped him because he was a Government inspector who was coming into the plant and that every one in the plant probably looked at him as security, that he could take the fuse out without detection.

Senator, he did give us the names of scientists whom he said he considered likely prospects for espionage recruitment, and he gave us some of those names. He also gave us the names of several present day scientists about whom he had some information, not conclusive, some evidence that they were working

ml7 with the Communists at that time. Now, Senator, I can't put these names into the record under the circumstances, but it does provide leads for further investigation.

Senator Butler. At this time any information that you have on Joel Barr, who has been referred to by Mr. Morris --

Mr. Mandel. I have a letter here from the Sperry Gyroscope Company dated November 15, 1957 and is signed by J. Golf Gray, Security Manager, which says in part that Joel Barr was employed by Sperry Gyroscope on October 28th, 1946 as a project engineer and was discharged on October 16th, 1947. Barr was discharged as a security risk because the Government advised on October 6th, 1947 that he could not be granted a clearance for the handling of classified material. Further the letter says his work consisted of determining how well radar would detect, pick up certain missile shapes which was unclassified work.

Now, further on this --

Mr. Morris. That tends to bear out what Greenglass told us today.

Senator Butler. Yes. That would be in connection with the Thinking machine that Greenglass referred to.

Mr. Morris. This is in connection with Joel Barr's testimony before the committee. I suggest, rather than read the whole thing -- it runs three pages -- that we put it into the record.

ml9
Mr. Morris. It can be made available to anybody else who wants to look at it in the meantime.

The effect of that, Mr. Mandel, was it not, was the testimony that Joel Barr had attended Communist Party meetings; is that not the effect of that letter?

Mr. Mandel. Yes, that is in the testimony.

Senator Butler. And the whereabouts of Joel Barr at this time are unknown?

Mr. Mandel. He is said to be in Europe.

Mr. Morris. They are trying to find out, exactly, where he is, Senator, trying to find the kind of work he may be doing now. Ben, what about Item 6? Item 6, Senator, would indicate that even when he applied for employment with Sperry Gyroscope Company that he gave J. R. Rosenberg, obviously Julian Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, as a reference.

What about Item 3, Ben? Is that part of the other one?

Senator Butler. Is that a part of the permanent record of the committee?

Mr. Mandel. Yes.

Mr. Morris. Was five the one you gave us? Well, it's five; three and five were incorporated.

Senator Butler. This is testimony which will be made a part of the permanent record of the committee, William Perl.

Mr. Morris. How about eight, Ben, Summary of Personnel Action on Julius Rosenberg, as furnished by the Office of the

Secretary of Defense that describes his employment duties in detail?

Mr. Mandel. I received from the Office of the Secretary of Defense a record of employment of Julius Rosenberg. I will mention just the high spots, among them being that he was employed by the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone. The memorandum describes in detail the plants at which Rosenberg served as an inspector in the different projects, the projects that he inspected. Now, among the list of equipment to which Rosenberg had access there were the following: airborne long-range radar, according to the Defense Department memorandum, radio receiver for bomb control, rocket fusers, proximity fuses, and here it should be noted that Mr. Greenglass said that Rosenberg had boasted of his gaining possession of the proximity fuse -- a man operated mine detector; these are some of the items which Rosenberg had access to which I would like to present for the record in full detail.

Senator Butler. They will be made a part of the record.

(The Articles referred to are as follows:)

(COMMITTEE INSERT.)

rm21

Mr. Morris. Anything else, Ben? Do you have anything in connection with Morton Sobell?

Mr. Mandel. I have a summary of information obtained from the General Electric Company which discloses that Morton Sobell was first hired by the General Electric Company on June 15th, 1942 on a test force. He had one test assignment on radio transmitters, two in research laboratory, one in general engineering laboratory, and two in I and OS engineering, that is, before he was transferred to the General Electric engineering organization on July 5th, 1943.

He was a graduate of City College of New York in 1938, and the University of Michigan in 1942. Prior to working for General Electric Company, he spent three years in the Navy, Bureau of Ordnance, in Washington, D. C. After he left the General Electric Company on June 13th, 1945, he was employed by the Reeves Instrument Company, 215 East 91st Street, New York City. While employed by the General Electric Company, Sobell was doing development work on Servo amplifiers and other controls used on land and sea radar equipment. The General Electric Company considered Sobell so essential to the work of development on land and sea radar control systems that they asked for his deferment the draft board on March the 14th, 1945. On June 29th, 1945 Morton Sobell received from the Bureau of Ships of the U. S. Navy an identification certificate card Number 5596 for its military

installations with secret security clearance.

Mr. Morris. Senator, I think if we had further opportunity, as I say, to interrogate Gold and Greenglass, we could develop this morefully.

In addition, we have other things, Senator, that I would like to present in public testimony only after further investigation.

Senator Butler. I shall do everything in my power to make that possible.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Mandel has made the suggestion that as of now the only thing we have about Jack Soble is a series of articles, the INS articles, that were run by Jack Lotto. Now, may they go into the record, Senator?

Senator Butler. Yes. They will be made a part of the record.

Mr. Morris. With the understanding, Senator, that we should pursue our efforts to take the sworn testimony of Soble, particularly inasmuch as we have been told that he does have present-day secrets on espionage in the United States.

(The Articles referred to are as follows:)

(COMMITTEE INSERT)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: October 15, 1951

FROM: A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT:

PAUL CROUCH; CINCED;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
INTO ARMED FORCES
(MCCARRAN COMMITTEE TESTIMONY)

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

PURPOSE:

To set forth the testimony of Paul Crouch before an executive session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (McCarran Committee) on May 8, 1951, concerning the captioned matter.

BACKGROUND:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/1/82 BY SP-6/BJH

INFORMATION FURNISHED MCCARRAN COMMITTEE:

IDENTITY OF THE WITNESS:

DECLASSIFIED BY 100-7-2/100
ON 4/2/84

62-8812
61-6547
EJH:alb

RECORDED - 92
R DEC 11 1951

INDEXED - 62

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of FOIA
O/S

(page 7, 8) (S) u

(pp. 10, 11) (S) u

(pp. 11, 12) (S) u

outside purview
of FOIA

* COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES
EMPLOYED BY
Paul Crouch (EMPL. CARD) (Formerly)

Daily Worker
Young
The South

* COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES
EMPLOYED BY
Benjamin Kizer (EMPL. CARD) above

(S) [Harrison George] " " " Peoples World

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

(S) u

[REDACTED]

(pp. 15, 16) (S) u

[REDACTED]

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purview of
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EXECUTIVE SESSION - CONFIDENTIAL

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT

HEARINGS

**Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration
of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal
Security Laws**

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE**

Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, May 8, 1951

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Volume 22

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purview of
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Outside preview
of FOIA
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FOIA

outside purview
of FOIA
7/8

[REDACTED]

outside purview of FOIA

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Aull

11/22/60

SAC, Boston

REC-8 Director, FBI (62-106323) - 3

WALTER SCHNEIR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 12/1/79 8/1/87

Re Boston letter November 7, 1960, entitled
"Julius Rosenberg, aka, Et Al, Espionage - R." U

Referenced letter sets forth information obtained
from former SA James F. Mahan regarding a contact by one
Schneir who represented himself as a writer. U

For the information of the Boston Office, it appears
that Schneir is identical with Walter Schneir, former chairman
of the Queens County Committee for a Non-Nuclear Policy, and
the subject of a current investigation in which the New York
Office is the office of origin. Schneir was in contact with
Isidore Bibby Needleman, New York attorney in August of 1960
at which time he indicated an interest in writing a book
involving Harry Gold and the Rosenbergs. Needleman attempted
to discredit Gold in his comments to Schneir. U

2 - New York (100-135296)

WAA:njp:baj
(8)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 fuit-RWS
Classified by 2909
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
DPJ-DLL
5/25/78 WAB
WAB

1 - 65-58236 (Julius Rosenberg)

NOTE: Former SA James F. Mahan was contacted by Robert Heineman
and advised of the approach of one Schneir, who appears to be
identical with the subject of this communication. Heineman
informed the subject that he had no comments to make on the
Rosenberg case and former SA Mahan has instructed him to decline
comment in the event of any further contact by the subject. The
Philadelphia Office has advised by letter dated November 9, 1960,
that under existing regulations at the Federal penitentiary at
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, inmates are not permitted to carry on
business and as a matter of policy authorization to visit inmates
is not given to visitors who may want to write books or articles.
Philadelphia inquired concerning these regulations after infor-
mation came to our attention indicating that Schneir might attempt
to interview Harry Gold in order to get material for his proposed

MAILED 27
NOV 22 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-58236-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-106323)

DATE: 11/9/60

FROM : *JH* SAC, Philadelphia (62-4011)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/87 BY 2042 *put DTC*SUBJECT: WALTER SCHNEIR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNINGRe Bureau letter to New York dated 10/28/60. *ser 2*

There is not now nor has there ever been any prohibition against interviewing inmate HARRY GOLD at the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa. Previous Warden JOHN C. TAYLOR made it his policy to request permission for each interview; however, none was ever denied. Subsequent wardens have taken the attitude that if this Bureau desires to interview GOLD it must be important and they do not feel that it is necessary to obtain their permission on each occasion of interview. They requested, however, that interviews not be too frequent as that tends to "heat up" the inmate as regards the other inmates, and they do not want any incidents to occur because of this.

In recent conversation with Warden JOHN C. WILLINGHAM, present warden, he informed that inmates are not permitted to carry on any business while confined at the penitentiary. They do not authorize "special" visitors to inmates by those on the outside who may want to write a book or anything else. The inmate may correspond with those of his immediate family and others approved by the institution only after they have been investigated. All mail is censored and any attempt to carry on any type business through a correspondent will result in the correspondent being removed from the approved list. Inmates are also permitted to correspond with their attorney of record and that is the extent of their correspondents.

It is not felt that a special interview with GOLD is necessary in view of the policy of the penitentiary. However, on the occasion of the next routine interview with GOLD, it could be mentioned that there may be writers who will

EUC

- 2 - Bureau (62-106323) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-135206) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (62-4011)

TES:lat
(4)

REC-8

62-106323-3

16 NOV 15 1960

EX 101

EST. SEC.

PH 62-4011

attempt to contact him while in prison to write a book concerning his past activities and, if he is aware of any such attempt, to make the same known. This would also afford an opportunity to ascertain GOLD's attitude toward such a venture. It is the opinion of the Agent who has interviewed GOLD for the past four years that GOLD would not desire that a book be written; that he will not seek any publicity and hopes to remain as innocuous as possible. u

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-106323)

DATE: 9/20/61

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-4011)

SUBJECT: WALTER D. SCHNEIR
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
ESPIONAGE
(OO - New York)

RePHlet to Director 9/13/61

At Lewisburg, Pa.

On 9/18/61 Mr. PAUL E. HARTMAN, Record Clerk, United States Penitentiary, made available to SA THOMAS E. SAUNDERS the file for inmate HARRY GOLD, Registry #19312-NE, which review revealed the following:

GOLD on 5/17/61 received the following letter dated 5/10/61 from his attorney, AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia 9, Pa., which letter stated as follows:

"Mr. Harry Gold
Reg. No. 19312-NE
Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

"Dear Harry:

"A week or so ago, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schneir of Elmhurst, New York, dropped in to see Mr. Hamilton and myself. They are currently working on a book which will deal, in large part, with your story.

REC.

- 2 - Bureau (62-106323) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - New York (100-135206) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 62-4011
 - 1 - 65-4307

TES:LRB
(6)

REC-6 106323-41

SEP 22 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/87 BY SP-6/BJT/STP
created doc removed

55 SEP 27 1961

"The Schneirs have already obtained much background material, including all the documents which we furnished to the Senate Internal Subcommittee with your approval. In addition, they had read the transcription of Mr. Hamilton's Argument on your behalf.

"Mr. Schneir recently met with ~~Bob~~ ^{U.S.} Considine and discussed with him your case. You will recall that Mr. Hamilton fully cooperated with Considine some years ago while consideration was being given to the preparation of a series of articles by yourself and Considine.

"Mr. Schneir has now requested permission to listen to the tapes of the conversations which Mr. Hamilton and I had with you at Holmesburg Prison in the summer of 1950. In addition, they would like to examine our office memoranda and reports of these conversations.

"We told Mr. Schneir that we would not permit him access to the tapes and our files without your permission. He wrote to you to obtain your permission but his letter was returned because he was not on your authorized correspondence list. At Mr. Schneir's request, therefore, I am writing to ascertain your attitude in this connection.

-2-

"Mr. Hamilton and I have always been somewhat skeptical about publications involving your experiences in espionage. However, there is, of course, no way in which we can restrain people from writing as they please. In the case of Schneir, he has already done so much research that he could proceed with a book whether or not we accede to his request. It is my feeling that in this situation it would be best to afford him access to the tapes and to discuss with him various features of the case on the theory that this form of cooperation will lead to more sympathetic treatment than a refusal of cooperation at this point. I may say that we were favorably impressed with both Mr. and Mrs. Schneir and I am hopeful that their approach will be fair. Please let me have your thoughts on this point.

-2-

"Mr. Hamilton had hoped to be able to get to Washington at some point during the last four months to take up your application for parole personally with the Parole Board. Unfortunately, he was not able to fit this into his crowded schedule and the matter will have to await his return from Europe next month. On the general subject of securing parole or a commutation of sentence, it is my own feeling that the change of Administration has not (as I had feared) diminished your chances.

"So far I have not had much luck in promoting your patent, but I will keep after this and let you know how I make out.

"I was sorry to hear the bad news about your father, which Joe passed on to me.

"Hoping you are well, I am

"Sincerely yours,

"Augustus S. Ballard."

By letter dated 5/17/61, J. T. WILLINGHAM, Warden, United States Penitentiary, directed to J. V. BENNETT, Director, Bureau of Prisons, commented concerning the receipt of the above-mentioned letter.

"I am attaching a photostat of a letter which Harry Gold received from one of his attorneys, Mr. Augustus S. Ballard. From the context of the letter it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schneir are doing a considerable amount of research for the purpose of writing a book dealing with the life of Harry Gold.

"Gold, in general, shares his attorney's skepticism about publications involving his experiences in espionage; however, he feels that he should, as he always has, go by the advice of his attorney. Gold states that everything contained on the tapes which Mr. Ballard now has in his possession is already a matter of public record from his testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and from the transcripts of Mr. Hamilton's closing argument in his behalf. Gold agrees with the advice of his

PH 62-4011

"attorney that cooperation to the extent of permitting the Schneirs to listen to the tapes might result in a more sympathetic treatment than outright refusal. He has so told his attorney.

"We, of course, will refuse to permit the Schneirs or anyone else to interview Gold here for the purpose of obtaining background information upon his life at Lewisburg."

The United States Board of Parole on 10/6/60 last denied parole to Gold.

From the above it is apparent that the correspondence SCHNEIR received from the Penitentiary, was the Penitentiary returning his letter which had been directed to inmate GOLD.

MR. PEYTON FORD,
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
Director, FBI

August 25, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

66-6200-65-528

RECORDED - 6

In response to your memorandum of August 18, 1950, relative to the subject of premature leaks to the press and others in cases under investigation by the FBI, I wanted you to know that I am fully cognizant of the fact that the leak with reference to the activities of Harry Gold was not in the Department of Justice. I do feel, however, that it seems peculiar that a government official would not cooperate with this Bureau by furnishing information to assist in the investigation relative to the source of the leak in this instance.

I felt then, and I feel now, that in cases of this kind it is imperative that the source of the leak be determined in order that a stop can be put to such practices.

DML:CSH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/87 BY 3042 PWS/AS
per release

REC'D - INVOICE

REC'D - INVOICE

REC'D - INVOICE

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REC'D - INVOICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 15
AUG 31 1950

RECEIVED
FBI
AUG 31 1950

SEP 20 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: August 18, 1950

FROM : Peyton Ford, Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: *Supervision - Espionage*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

I have your memorandum of August 8, 1950, addressed to the Attorney General, further in reference to the handling of current cases in the security field.

The Department fully realizes, as you do, the seriousness of premature leaks to the press and others in cases of this type. We appreciate the need of the Bureau fully to develop these cases from an investigative standpoint, and the fact that you are severely hampered and handicapped every time a leak occurs. Prevention thereof is a matter of utmost importance to both the Department and the Bureau. However, it seems obvious that the premature leak to Mr. Dawson of the White House respecting Harry Gold, to which you refer in your memorandum, did not come from the Department. As you know, we were not informed of the case until the late afternoon of August 23, 1950, the day when the leak occurred and Gold was arrested.

HANDLED RECORDING

MAY

Aug 27 1950 JmL

RECORDED - 6

INDEXED - 6

165-6200-5558

SEP 8 1950

124

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/14/87 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

per release

65-100-528

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SPRINGFIELD**

SI FILE NO. 65-25

REPORT MADE AT Springfield	DATE WHEN MADE 5-12-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-28-50; 1-6.15; 2-1; 3-8; 5-7-51	REPORT MADE BY EUGENE W. IRVIN ev
TITLE HENRY UNSCHULD, Was., Harry Unschild, Herman Unschild, _____ Gouritian			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] No information developed to indicate subject currently engaged in espionage.

(b)(7)(D)
82-1810CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/87 BY SP4 JPT/1mmw

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

The Electomic Chemical Company has the following listing in the certified list of domestic and foreign corporations:

President - JAMES GRAHAM, 4500 W. North Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Secretary - INEZ BROCKMAN, Post Office Box 11, RFD 3, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Registered Agent - HENRY M. UNSCHULD, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

James B. Foster
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT

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2 - Springfield

165-1265-89
MAY 15 1951
11

SE-18

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 43

EX-86

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(1)

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

9/5

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C) - (b)(7)(D)

The following investigation was conducted by SA RAYMOND F. BERNEKING.

info
referred
to
U.S. Marshall

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Current Investigation

(b)(7)(D)

SI 65-25

by the New York office indicated that H. EDWIN GOLD, 36 W. 44th Street, paid dues on June 3, 1939 to the National Lawyer's Guild Headquarters. HARRY GOLD specifically denied ever using the name, H. EDWIN GOLD or the address, 36 W. 44th Street. HARRY GOLD is the subject of a report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN, Philadelphia, Penn., dated May 31, 1950 in the case entitled, HARRY GOLD, Was., ESPIONAGE - R.

In the absence of development of any information to indicate that subject is now engaged in espionage activities or is associated with any individual or groups considered subversive, no further investigation is being conducted and the case is being closed upon the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

- CLOSED -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 65-396

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 7/21/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6, 11, 14/51	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS E. BRYANT	BAJ
TITLE STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED]				
DETAILS: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE				
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-2954-147 JUL 27 1951 13				

~~76 AUG 8 1951~~

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 20-57862-1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

2 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-2954-47 pgs 3,4

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

*Info
referred
to
Air Force*

It will be recalled that according to HARRY GOLD, he was directed by his Soviet superior to contact SMILG in an effort to develop him as a source of information and GOLD was furnished the photostatic copies of receipts by his Soviet superior.

Since instant report contains information of general interest in the Intelligence field, information copies are being furnished the New York, San Francisco, Washington Field, and Philadelphia Offices in accordance with Bureau instructions.

No leads are being set forth in this report; however a report will be submitted in the near future.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated June 2, 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

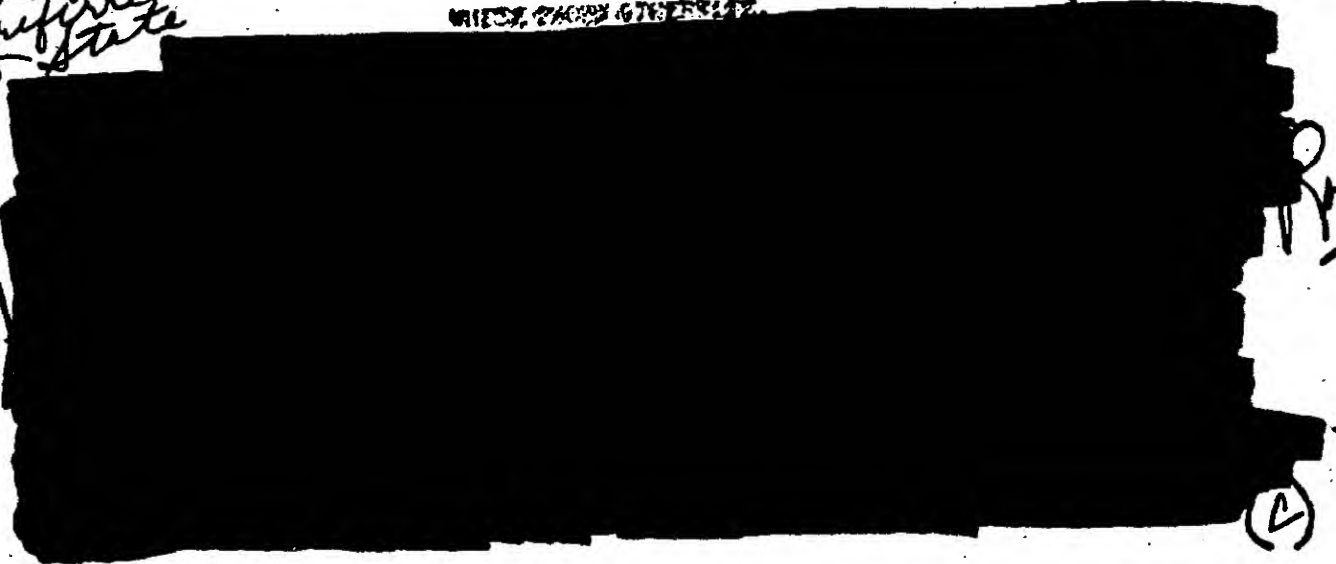
TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: STANISLAUS SHUMOVSKY
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____



Bureau file on Shumovsky reflects that he was engaged in Soviet espionage activities in the U. S. from approximately 1931 to 1943.

RECOMMENDATION:

The draft is attached to a copy of this memorandum designated for the Espionage Section which is preparing an appropriate reply to State Department.

65-2954

cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Branigan (with enclosure)
cc - Mr. Aull
cc - Liaison Section
cc - Mr. Fitzgerald

JMF:jlk:jdd
(6)

Enclosures

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mm
Declassify on: OADR 5/14/57

EX-117

16 MAY 16 1958

(SEE ADDENDUM, PAGE 2)

Classified by 150
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum Roach to Belmont
Re: Stanislaus Shumovsky
65-2954

ADDENDUM: 5-13-58, WAA:lmc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~RET~~

[REDACTED] (C)

Info
referred
to
State

[REDACTED] (C)

Shumovsky was in the U. S. from the middle 1930's until approximately March, 1943. During World War II, he was attached to the Russian Purchasing Commission at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

Info
referred
to
State

RECOMMENDATION:

The Donnell
advised
by phone 5/15/58
delivered
5/15/58 to
G. P. Donnell

In view of the above, there is attached a letter to the Department of State advising that the Bureau interposes no objection to the use of the quoted paragraph in the proposed Draft Instruction to the American Embassy, Paris, regarding Shumovsky, provided the FBI is not identified as the source.

WAA

WAB
bmi

WAB

and

Mr

CSH

~~RET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **OKLAHOMA CITY**

FILE NO. **65-1875 MEMCG**

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/24/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/10-12/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES F. SCOTT
SUBJECT SERGE ALEXANDER SCHERBATSKOY, WAS.; JACOB NEUFELD			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
P. O. Box 779, William Penn Annex, Phila. P.O. Dept., is rented by the Arthur H. Thomas Co., suppliers of laboratory equipment and reagents.

RUC I. R. 8

DETAILS:

The telephone directory for the City of Philadelphia contains a classified ad under the name **ARTHUR H. THOMAS COMPANY**-Laboratory Apparatus and reagents. This ad indicates that this company has 26,500 items, as listed in a 1,044 page general catalogue, and that all items listed are carried under normal conditions, in warehouse stock for immediate shipment.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the address: Box 779, West Washington Square, is the box of the **ARTHUR H. THOMAS COMPANY**, an old established and reputable supplier of laboratory apparatus, who do a large volume of business. He advised that they have offices and a show room at 230 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, and a warehouse at 14 South Street.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **5/13/87** BY **SP2/BJT/124**
86-1840 CV

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AUG 5 1960 488**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *A. Cornelius, Jr.* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 2 - Oklahoma City (65-64)
- 2 - Phila.

65-12667-134
JAN 30 1951
14

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RECORDED - 82

EX-35

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51 FEB 6 1951

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50828-2

apparatus. At the time a search was made of the premises of HARRY GOLD, convicted Philadelphia Russian spy, the name ARTHUR H. THOMAS, Swanson and South Streets, Lombard 5760, was found in his personal notes. (This search was made by Special Agents of the Philadelphia office on June 5, 1950). Additional note stated: "Call Mr. KISH for general information, and Miss GENTERT for expediting." GOLD explained that this note was kept in connection with his employment at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and had no connection with his espionage activities.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TOP SECRET

DATE: 6/15/50

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT - wa
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-2696)

TOP SECRET

Reference is made to Cleveland letter dated June 7, 1950, captioned as above. (2)

On June 13, 1950, the photograph of suspect THEODORE MATTHEW ALEXANDER was shown to HARRY GOLD by SA's T. SCOTT MILLER and RICHARD E. BRENNAN. (u)

HARRY GOLD advised that he did not recognize the picture of ALEXANDER as anyone he had ever seen or met before. (u)

This memo is considered RUC.

RJ:JMS
65-4325

cc: Cleveland

Classified by 3042 RUC/ka
Declassify on: OADR
82-18400V

Classified by 2350 2448 (DVA)
Exempt from GDS Chapter 1, 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
65-4325

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INDEXED

TOP SECRET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

2 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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65-44936-171

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

MBR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/22; 9/10, 12, 14, 17, 20, 24; 10/6, 7, 16, 17, 20, 22, 28, 30; 11/1, 2, 14, 17, 21, 24/52	SECRET BERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN
TITLE ALEXANDER SAFFIAN, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: left; width: 20%;"><p><i>1 cc CIP</i> <i>1 cc RAB</i> <i>12/27/52</i></p><p><i>o/s</i></p></div> <div style="float: right; width: 80%;"><p>[REDACTED]</p><p>Information concerning these individuals set forth.</p><p><i>b7c</i> <i>b7d</i></p><p><i>6.14.87</i></p><p>- P -</p><p>CLASSIFIED BY: <i>3042/PWT/CLS</i> DECLASSIFY ON: <i>OADR</i> <i>pgs 1-12 only pgs. 12 renewed</i> <i>#861540</i></p><p>ENCLOSURE</p></div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
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68 JAN 26 1953

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NY 65-15533

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[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] army

[REDACTED] b1

It is noted that ANATOLI YAKOLEV was identified by HARRY GOLD, self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent, as one of his Soviet espionage superiors known to GOLD as "JOHN".

qs

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15533

~~SECRET~~

on October 3, 1941; that SACCARD was employed by the A.C.E.C. company, a Belgian concern, and had an office at 1 East 53rd Street, New York City.

On August 20, 1948, Mrs. HANKA ~~SACCARD~~ advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service that she had been employed by the Polish United Nations delegation in New York City since about 1946, and that she held the position of general secretary, translation and social secretary.

~~SECRET~~
N.Y.

o/s [REDACTED] army

[REDACTED] (S)

It is noted that ANATOLI ~~YAKOLEV~~ was identified by HARRY ~~GOLD~~, self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent, as one of his Soviet espionage superiors known to GOLD as "JOHN." RUSSIA

RUSSIA

o/s [REDACTED] b7c b7D

b7c b7D

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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85-14603 JFB

1946

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE:
65-56402-440X

DETAILS:

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that was the outgrowth of this investigation. It about this time I also recall that GOLOS started to go to the downtown headquarters of the Communist Party. He also indicated to me that although he was not a functionary of the movement at the present time because of his underground work, he had held a high office previously and it was through that means that he knew all of the present 'big shots' of the organization.

In February, 1940 I discontinued my employment with McCLURE's Syndicate and between that period and June, 1940 I had about four or five different employers. During all this period I continued my association with GOLOS during a great many of my leisure hours and did much research for him. This research consisted in obtaining biographical data on individuals who were coming up for election or other people in whom GOLOS might be interested. Those persons were usually individuals of some political prominence. I also recall that I made a study of the Finnish relief situation. GOLOS explained to me that all of the biographical data I had obtained on these various persons were to be used for Communist publications such as the 'New Masses', the 'Daily Worker' and other periodicals.

In about May of 1940 GOLOS introduced me to one ABE BROTHMAN, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and who was employed at the Republic Steel Company in New York, N.Y., as I recall, as an engineer. After I met this individual he told me he wanted me to have some blueprints copied and give the copies to GOLOS. I recall that from early Summer of 1940 until sometime in the Fall of 1940 I met ABE approximately ten times. Sometimes GOLOS would meet ABE to obtain these blueprints but whenever GOLOS could not make these appointments I would do it. Most of these meetings took place in front of the Mosler Safe Company at 32nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. ABE would meet me and we would usually go to dinner and during the course of the meal or later in the evening he would turn over to me these blueprints. I do not know how many separate prints there were as they would come in an envelope. I remember that on a great number of occasions the prints that he gave me were copies that ABE had made. However, on several occasions it would be necessary for me to take the originals and have copies made, which I would give to GOLOS and I would return the originals to ABE at some future date. ABE never told me that it was imperative that I have these copied and the originals returned to him in the immediate future.

Sometime during those happenings I learned from either ABE or GOLOS that these blueprints were of commercial kettles, which I understood to be some type of a commercial vat. However, I am not sure of this deduction. Whenever I had to have copies made I would take them to one of the numerous places that do this work in Madison Street, New York City. I cannot recall the name of any of these shops.

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"Along toward the Fall of 1940 GOLOS told me he was becoming somewhat discouraged in his dealings with ABE and told me he was going to turn him over to someone else. I never did learn from GOLOS or anyone else to whom GOLOS directed ABE.

"I recall that GOLOS received a suspended sentence as a result of the investigation that had been conducted in connection with WORLD TOURISTS, INC. Sometime in the Fall of 1940 GOLOS started to explain to me his idea of having one American corporation that would be able to handle all tourists, shipping and other matters between the United States and Russia. He did state, however, that his connection with WORLD TOURISTS would probably prevent him from carrying out this plan.

10/7
"Along about the same time GOLOS told me he had talked the whole matter over with EARL BROWDER. I later learned that BROWDER had talked the matter over with LEM HARRIS. LEM HARRIS in turn introduced JOHN H. REYNOLDS to BROWDER. Then BROWDER talked the matter over with REYNOLDS. BROWDER then introduced REYNOLDS to GOLOS and they discussed the matter further. As a result of these negotiations the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, 212 5th Avenue, New York City, was formed. At the time of the forming of this company, \$15,000 was supplied, I believe at this time, by EARL BROWDER. \$5,000 was supplied by JOHN H. REYNOLDS. Basically the purpose of the forming of this company was to ship packages to Russia. As a matter of fact, however, WORLD TOURISTS acts as the receiving agent for this company and then U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION acts as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions. In connection with the forming of this company it was necessary for the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION to deposit with the State Bank of Moscow to the credit of the U.S.S.R. Travel Company Intourists \$10,000. The U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORP. was permitted to draw against these funds and at the present time there is a balance of \$2,800 in the State Bank of Moscow.

"Sometime around December of 1940 GOLOS was under investigation by the FIVE COMMITTEE. I recall that it was sometime in this month that GOLOS came to my apartment at 88 Murrow Street, New York City, with a large package. He said he had a lot of material that he should not have around and since I was the only one he knew who had a fireplace he asked if it would be all right if he destroyed the material in my fireplace. He opened the package and started to burn the material in my fireplace. I observed a great amount of this material consisted of letters and pamphlets in Russian. I recall specifically that among this material were approximately 30 or 35 American passports. I recall that these were the regular type American passports and I had previously had three of them myself. GOLOS explained these passports were left with him by people who had come to fight in Spain. I would be unable to state from what I

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 5 1947

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CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC BIRMGHM

G.I.R.S

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. PARENTHESIS ABRAHAM BROTHMAN PARENTHESIS
PHOTOGRAPH OF HARRY GOLD EXHIBITED TO INFORMANT SHE ONLY TOLD BUT SHE
WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY IT

EX-40

WOLD PLS

WFO WOULD NOT

57 JUN 12 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: THE GREGORY CASE

DATE: June 3, 1947

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DATE 4-28-83

BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my previous memorandum to you dated May 29, 1947, setting out the results of some interviews conducted to date. The following are the results of some other interviews conducted by the New York and Washington Field Offices.

[illegible]

ETO: IV

FLJ:WMS

60 JUN 14 1947

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0/5 that it was a situation where one person had recommended another to his office and he placed no significance on the fact that he treated many of these individuals. He denied that he at any time had been a member of the Communist Party or that he had attended any meetings of the Party.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

Brothman advised that in 1938 or 1939 a man whom he identified from a photograph as Jacob ~~Golos~~ contacted him stating that he, Golos, had a contact with the Russian Government and could obtain contracts for Brothman with the Russians. Brothman stated he turned over several blueprints to Golos for the purpose of soliciting contracts. Shortly after, a woman known to him as "Helen" and whom he identified as Gregory, came to his office and she stated that she represented Golos. He said she came to his office over a dozen times in 1938, 1939, and 1940.

Brothman said that in about 1940 another man whom Brothman identified as Harry ~~Gold~~, came to his office stating that he represented Golos. Thereafter Gregory and Harry Gold would pick up blueprints from him for delivery to Golos. He stated that Harry Gold is employed by him now as a chemist. Brothman said that the blueprints were sometimes returned by Gregory and Harry Gold but not necessarily all of them. He said that Harry Gold made his last pick-up of blueprints in late 1941 or early in 1942. Brothman furnished a signed statement concerning the above.

Harry Gold was thereafter interviewed and furnished a signed statement in which he admitted knowing John ~~Golush~~ or ~~Golish~~ (phonetic). He identified a photograph of Jacob Golos as being identical with this person. He said he was introduced to Golos at a chemical society meeting in Philadelphia in October, 1940, by a mutual friend who died in Philadelphia in July, 1942. Golos requested Gold to evaluate on chemical basis blue prints and material which would be submitted to him by Abraham Brothman, whom Golos directed Gold to contact in New York City.

Gold said he contacted Brothman in November, 1940, and subsequently contacted Brothman approximately every three weeks for a period of six months, obtaining from him a number of blueprints pertaining to chemical processes. Most of the material obtained from Brothman was retained by Gold. Gold denied that he ever saw Golos after their original meeting.

It is recalled that Gregory stated that in 1940 Golos indicated that he was somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Brothman and that he was going to turn him over for handling to someone else. Gregory did not learn from Golos or anyone else to whom Brothman was directed.

OTHER INTERVIEWS

0/5 Interviews were had with the following individuals with negative results. These individuals claimed that they knew many of the other subjects socially and met them on social occasions but denied any affiliation with them in this alleged espionage operation: Maurice ~~Halperin~~, Michael ~~Greenberg~~, Mildred ~~Price~~, Michael ~~Andelman~~, Virginus ~~Frank~~ ~~Goe~~, Ruth ~~Rifkin~~, ~~Alger~~ ~~Hiss~~ and wife Priscilla. ~~X HISS~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NY FILE NO. 65-14603

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/7/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/29-6/5/47	REPORT MADE BY JOHN T. HILSBOS
TITLE GREGORY			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

- ☐ Tolson
- ☐ A. Tamm
- ☐ Clegg
- ☐ Glavin
- ☐ Ladd
- ☐ Nichols
- ☐ Rosen
- ☐ Tracy
- ☐ Egan
- ☐ Gurnea
- ☐ Harbo
- ☐ Mohr
- ☐ Pennington
- ☐ Quinn
- ☐ Nease
- ☐ Gandy

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in signed statement 5/29/47 stated that in 1938 or 1939 a man, whose identity he did not know but whom he identified as GOLOS, when shown the latter's picture, contacted him and told him he could get contracts for BROTHMAN with the Russians. BROTHMAN turned over several blueprints to GOLOS for the purpose of soliciting contracts. Shortly afterwards, a woman known to him as HELEN and identified as GREGORY came to BROTHMAN and said she represented GOLOS. She made about a dozen trips during 1939 and 1940 picking up blueprints. After her, an individual named HARRY GOLD, who employed by BROTHMAN as a chemist, would pick up the blueprints from him for GOLOS. GOLD made his last pickup of blueprints in late 1941 or early in 1942. HARRY GOLD interviewed and in signed statement admitted knowing one JOHN GOLUSH, identified from his picture as GOLOS. He was introduced to GOLOS by one CARTER HOODLESS, who died in 1942 in Philadelphia. GOLOS requested GOLD to evaluate on a chemical basis blueprints and material which would be submitted to him by BROTHMAN, whom GOLOS directed GOLD to contact in New York City. GOLD contacted BROTHMAN as directed in November 1941 and about every three weeks thereafter for a period of six months and obtained from him a number of blueprints pertaining to chemical processes. GOLD denied he ever saw GOLOS after the above.

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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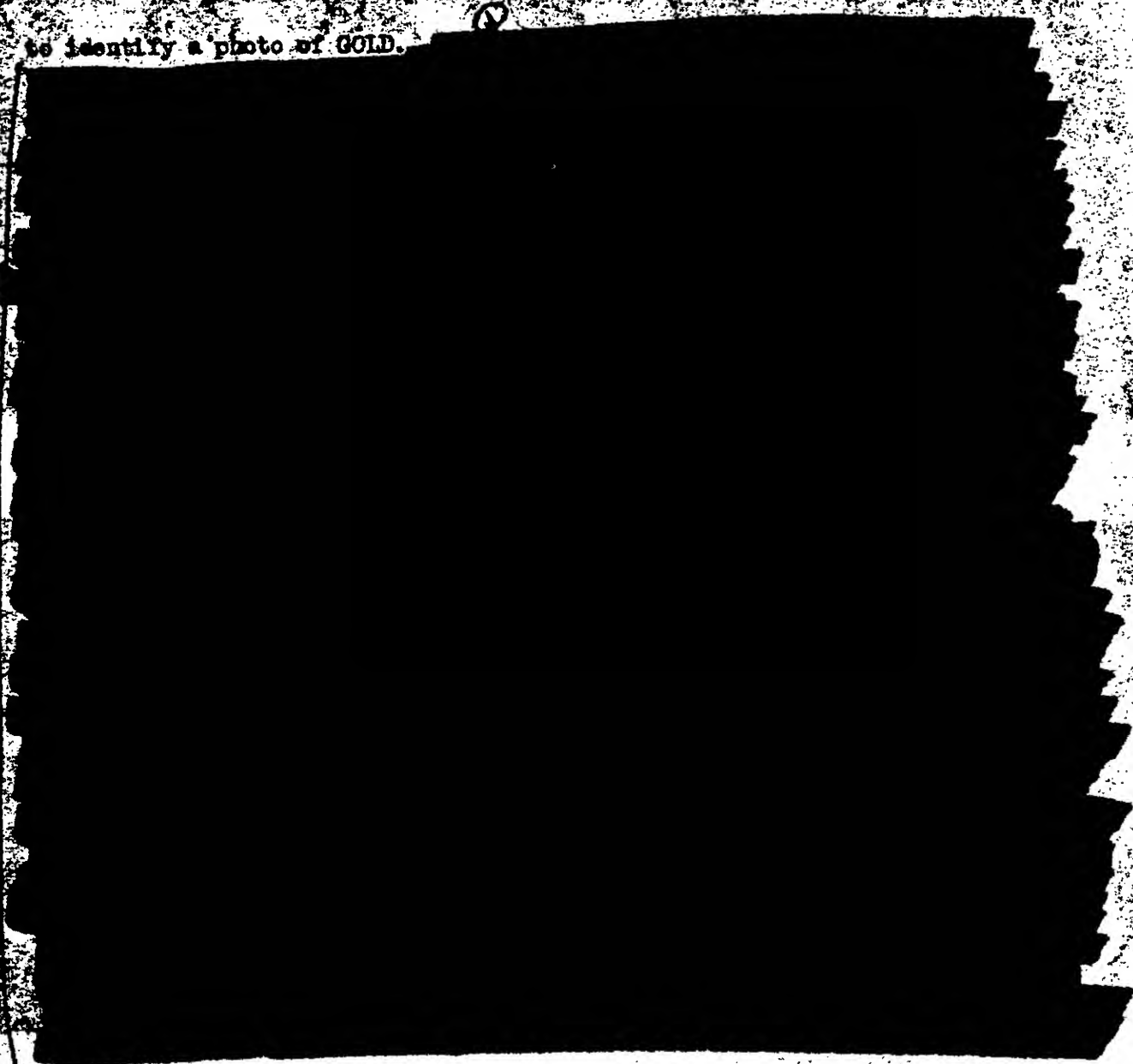
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ICC At. Sec. 6-14-47

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to identify a photo of GOLD.



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Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
(HARRY GOLD)

The following investigation concerning the activities of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD was conducted on May 29, 1947, by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and FRANCIS D. O'HELEN:

On May 29, 1947, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was interviewed in his office, Room 1212, 2948 - 41st Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. BROTHMAN was first questioned regarding his submitting information or furnishing blue prints to any individuals who might have connections with a foreign government. BROTHMAN stated that he had furnished blue prints to a number of individuals, and it was a common practice in the engineering field to submit blue prints to certain individuals who might possibly be in a position to obtain contracts for a firm.

BROTHMAN was then specifically questioned as to whether or not he had been acquainted with an individual by the name of JACOB GOLOS. BROTHMAN stated that he could not recall this name, and a picture of GOLOS was exhibited to him. BROTHMAN denied knowing GOLOS at this time. Thereupon a picture of informant GREGORY was exhibited to BROTHMAN. BROTHMAN identified GREGORY as an individual whom he knew as "HELEN." BROTHMAN was thereupon vigorously questioned as to his acquaintanceship with HELEN. He then admitted that he did recognize the photograph of GOLOS but was unable to state the name of this individual. BROTHMAN then related the following concerning his knowledge of JACOB GOLOS and HELEN:

According to BROTHMAN, sometime in 1938 or 1939 an individual came to him at his office at 114 East 32nd Street, at which time BROTHMAN was operating a firm under the name of the REPUBLIC CHEMICAL MACHINERY COMPANY, which company was associated with the HENRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. This individual told BROTHMAN that he had contacts with the Russian government and that he was in a position to get contracts from the Russian government for BROTHMAN, if BROTHMAN would turn over to him blue prints of certain products BROTHMAN was working on at that time. BROTHMAN stated that the blue prints were his own property and they were for the most part blue prints of shafts, vents, and other equipment necessary in the operation of a plant manufacturing chemicals.

According to BROTHMAN, GOLOS visited his office on several occasions and sometime following his original visit he introduced him to an individual known only as HELEN. BROTHMAN stated that he was under the

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impression that HELEN was secretary to GOLOS. GOLOS advised BROTHMAN that HELEN would in the future obtain the blue prints which he had been accustomed to turn over to GOLOS.

HELEN visited BROTHMAN's office over a dozen times during 1938-1939-1940 and sometime in 1940 HELEN stopped coming to his office and another individual named HARRY GOLD came to his office and said he represented GOLOS, the individual BROTHMAN had already identified as the man who made the original contact with him. GOLD visited BROTHMAN's office on a number of occasions during 1940 and 1941. BROTHMAN stated that GOLD at that time was living in Philadelphia and used to make the trip to New York approximately every three weeks and obtain these blue prints from BROTHMAN. He said that to the best of his recollection the last time GOLD picked up the blue prints was late in 1941 or early in 1942.

BROTHMAN was then questioned as to the whereabouts of HARRY GOLD, to which he replied that GOLD is presently employed by him as a chemist in his laboratory in Elmhurst, Long Island. BROTHMAN emphatically stated that GOLD was the last individual to pick up any blue prints or material which was to be furnished to GOLOS. He also stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of GOLOS and denied that he was ever contacted by any other individuals other than HELEN and GOLD as individuals who represented GOLOS.

BROTHMAN was questioned as to the nature of the blue prints that he had turned over to GOLOS, at which time he displayed the blue prints, copies of which he still had in his offices, and an examination of the blue prints was made and it was determined that they were all concerned with blue prints of shafts, filters, vats, and other machinery used in the manufacture of chemicals. BROTHMAN stated that some of the blue prints which he turned over to GOLOS and HELEN as well as to GOLD were returned to him, but others were retained by them. He emphatically denied that he had ever turned over any blue prints which were of a restricted or secret nature pertaining to the war effort of the U. S. or any plans which the U. S. might be concerned with at that time.

Relative to the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, BROTHMAN stated that he himself had founded the REPUBLIC CHEMICAL MACHINERY COMPANY which was set up as an engineering and designing company dealing solely with instruments and material to be used in the manufacture of chemicals. He stated that at the time he had formed the REPUBLIC CHEMICAL MACHINERY COMPANY he was associated with the HENDRICK

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY and worked with that company until 1942. BROTHMAN added that all of the blue prints which had been turned over to the individuals mentioned hereinbefore were his own personal property belonging solely to the firm that he had founded.

BROTHMAN was specifically questioned as to how he had become acquainted with JACOB GOLOS. He replied that possibly GOLOS knew of his firm through advertising in the various chemical magazines. He emphatically stated that this was the only possible way that GOLOS would get in touch with him and denied that anybody had ever sent GOLOS to him. BROTHMAN then stated that it was a common practice in the engineering field to turn over blue prints to various individuals in an effort to obtain contracts. He also stated that this was his sole purpose in turning over the blue prints to GOLOS; namely, that GOLOS had stated that he was in a position to obtain contracts from the Russian government.

The following signed statement, the original of which is being retained in this file, was obtained from BROTHMAN:

"New York, N. Y.
May 29, 1947

"I, Abraham Brothman, make the following voluntary statement to Donald E. Shannon and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that what I say may be used against me at any time in a court of law.

"In 1938 or 1939 a man whose name I do not recall but whose picture was shown to me today by Mr. Shannon & Mr. O'Brien, came into my office at 214 E. 32 St. where I own and operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Co. which was associated by contract with Hendrick Manufacturing Co. This man said he had contacts with the Russian government and he would get me contracts with the Russian government. I turned over several blue prints to him; these blue prints were my own for the most part and the purpose of turning them over to him was to obtain contracts. Shortly after this man came to my office a woman by the name of Helen came to my office and said she represented this man, whose picture I have identified; I believed that this woman was the secretary of the man whose picture I identified. I have identified Helen as the girl whose picture Mr. Shannon & Mr. O'Brien have shown to me. This Helen came to my office over a dozen times during 1938, 1939 & 1940. Then around 1940 another man whose name

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"As Harry Gold came to my office and he said he too represented the man whose picture I identified. Both Helen and Harry Gold would pick up blue prints from me for this man whose picture I have identified. Harry Gold is now employed by me as a chemist. The blue prints were sometimes returned by Helen and Harry Gold but not all of them. I still have the original of most of the blue prints that I turned over to them. Harry Gold made his last pick up of blue prints late in 1941 or early in 1942.

"Sometime in 1938 or 1939 I became associated with Hendricks Machinery Co. and did work with them until 1942. The blue prints were my own and not Hendricks.

"I once contacted the man whose picture I have identified at a phone listed to a Mr. Chester and the telephone exchange was Watkins to the best of my recollection. I often met this man and Helen, his Secretary at various restaurants in the mid-town area in New York City.

"I have not seen this man whose pictured I identified since 1941 or 1942.

"I have read the above three page statement and it is true to the best of my recollection. I have read and signed page 1 and it is true to the best of my recollection. I have read and signed p. 2 and it is true to the best of my recollection. I now sign p. 3 and it is true to the best of my recollection.

/s/ Abraham Brothman

"Witnessed

Donald E. Shannon, Special Agent, F.B.I. NY City

Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent, F.B.I. N.Y. City"

BROTHMAN was questioned regarding his activities and contacts with the Russian government. He stated that he had submitted various contracts to the Soviet Purchasing Commission and the Amtorg Trading Corporation but that he had never obtained a contract from either of these two agencies representing the Russian government. He offered the information that he had recently obtained a contract from the Chinese government and that he had obtained this contract by the same means that he had used in obtaining all of his contracts; namely, by submitting plans and blue prints to individuals representing the Chinese government, and they had given him the contract for the development of a material which they hoped will eventually reduce the cost of manufacturing lacite.

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BROTHMAN was then specifically questioned as to whether or not he had ever been associated with the Communist Party or had attended any of the meetings or Communist affairs. BROTHMAN replied that he was a member of the Young Communist League during the time that he attended Columbia University; namely, in 1933. BROTHMAN stated that he did not attend any Communist Party meetings at the present time nor was he actively engaged in any Communist Party affairs.

BROTHMAN was then questioned as to whether or not he had ever suspected that JACOB GOLOS was engaged in espionage activities. BROTHMAN replied that during the time that the Canadian espionage case broke in Canada in 1946 in reflection he became suspicious of GOLOS and thought possibly he was engaged in the type of activity that existed in Canada.

BROTHMAN offered the information that he was a member of the Political Action Committee and had attended meetings of that organization.

Re: HARRY GOLD

The following investigation concerning HARRY GOLD was conducted by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN on May 29, 1947:

HARRY GOLD is presently employed by A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES as a chemist. GOLD is the individual to whom ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, a subject in instant case, turned over blue prints which he had in his possession, and GOLD also is the individual who obtained these blue prints at the express direction of JACOB GOLOS, now deceased but who was an agent of the Russian government.

GOLD was interviewed on May 29, 1947, in the A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES Laboratory, 8503 - 57th Avenue, Kilmhurst, Long Island. GOLD stated that he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland and that he came to the U. S. in 1914 with his parents, SAM GOLD and CELIA GOLD, both of whom were born in Russia. GOLD stated that his parents came to the U. S. under the name of GOLOBNITSKY but changed their names at the time they were naturalized. GOLD stated that he moved to Philadelphia after a short time and attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and in 1929 he was employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY in their laboratories.

Subsequent to this time GOLD attended night school at the Drexell Institute in Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University, and he shortly thereafter obtained a leave of absence from

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the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY in order to attend Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which university he received a degree of Bachelor of Science Summa Cum Laude in June 1940. GOLD gave his address in Philadelphia as 68-23 Kindred Street where his parents presently reside. GOLD stated that he was presently renting a room at Elmhurst, Long Island, and that he commutes to Philadelphia on the week-ends. His address in Long Island was given as 4209 Hampton Street, Elmhurst. GOLD is residing with a family named PEREIRA at this address.

In the course of the interview HARRY GOLD advised that he had been employed off and on since 1929 with the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. During his employment with this company he became friendly with an individual by the name of CARTER HOODLESS whose father was an official in the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. In October 1940, GOLD advised, he attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, together with CARTER HOODLESS. At the conclusion of the meeting HOODLESS introduced him to an individual whom he recalled as JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH (phonetic). A photograph of JACOB GOLOS was then exhibited to HARRY GOLD, and he identified this photograph as that of JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH to whom he was introduced by CARTER HOODLESS in October 1940.

At the conclusion of this meeting at the American Chemical Society and after the introduction had taken place HARRY GOLD advised that he and GOLOS went to a restaurant on Broad Street in Philadelphia. He was unable to recall specifically the name of the restaurant but thought that it might be LEN TENDLER'S RESTAURANT. They remained at the restaurant until 2:30 a.m. In the course of their conversation GOLOS made the following proposition to HARRY GOLD. He advised him that he had some connections with some individuals in a foreign country, not naming the country, and that he had connections with an individual in New York City by the name of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and BROTHMAN was turning over to him certain blue prints which had a connection in the chemical field. GOLOS told GOLD that he had to have a recognized chemist who would go to New York City, make contact with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, obtain from him certain blue prints, and then evaluate these blue prints on a chemical basis. GOLD stated that no financial agreement was entered into but that there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for the work he was to perform.

GOLD stated that about two weeks after this meeting he telephoned ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in New York City and introduced himself to him over the telephone as a representative of JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH and made an appointment

NY 65-14693

to come to New York City to see BROTHMAN within a week or so. Within a week or two after this telephone call and sometime in November 1940 HARRY GOLD made his first trip to New York City where he contacted ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting, according to GOLD, took place in the evening in a restaurant in the downtown section of New York City. GOLD was unable to recall the name of the restaurant. The two had dinner together and BROTHMAN turned over the blue prints to him.

GOLD stated that for the next 6 months he made visits to New York City on the average of every three weeks. All of these trips were made in the evening as HARRY GOLD stated he had to attend to his job in the daytime. He also advised that he returned to Philadelphia on the same evening that he came to New York City and that on no occasion did he stay overnight in New York City during this six months period.

During this same period he received 4 or 5 phone calls from JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH and in all of these telephone calls GOLUSH would state that they would have to get together very shortly for a meeting, which meeting, according to GOLD, never took place. The last phone call from GOLUSH or GOLISH was made in May 1941. No further word was heard from him, according to GOLD.

GOLD stated that after his second or third trip to New York City and the phone calls from GOLUSH or GOLISH he felt that there was nothing to the proposition and he became more or less disinterested in it. However, in the meantime he and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had become quite friendly and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN exhibited an interest in HARRY GOLD's career as a chemist. In this regard, GOLD stated that BROTHMAN gave him several odd jobs to perform in his capacity as a chemist and that he paid him for this work. It was through this contact, according to HARRY GOLD, that he subsequently became employed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in February 1946. GOLD stated that ever since 1941 ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had been interested in having him come with his organization on a full-time basis, but it was not until February 1946 that he could see his way clear to accept such employment.

HARRY GOLD was questioned very closely as to any financial arrangements that had been entered into between GOLUSH or GOLISH and him. He stated that he did not receive one cent from him and that he had only seen GOLUSH on the one occasion in October 1940. He was then asked who paid his fare for these trips he made every three weeks for a six months period from Philadelphia to New York and return. He stated that he himself stood the expenses for the first two trips and that after that and after he became friendly with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, BROTHMAN would give him a \$5 bill to sustain the expenses of his trips to New York and return.

NY 65-14503

A signed statement, the original of which is being retained in this file, was obtained from HARRY GOLD in the course of the interview and is set out as follows:

Queens, N. Y. City
May 29, 1947

"I, Harry Gold, residing at 68-23 Kindred St., Phila., Pa make the following voluntary statement to Francis D. O'Brien and Donald E. Shannen whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that anything I state may be used against me at any time in a court of law.

"In Oct. 1940 I was introduced to a man by the name of John Golush or Golish by Carter Hoodless, who was a good friend of mine. The introduction took place at a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute in Phila., Pa. After the meeting Golish or Golush and myself went to a restaurant on Broad Street where we remained until 2:30 A.M. On this occasion Golish or Golush made the following proposition to me; that I was to telephone Abe Brothman, a Chemical Engineer in N. Y. City and to make an appointment to see him; that I was to discuss two chemical processes with him and to obtain blue prints from him which I was to evaluate against the chemical soundness of the process. The two chemical processes were Phenol Formaldehyde resins and Urea Formaldehyde resins. About one week after this meeting with Golush or Golish I telephoned Brothman in N. Y. City and made an appointment to see him in about two weeks. I saw Brothman the first time in November 1940 and obtained the blue prints; this meeting was in the evening and took place in N. Y. City in a restaurant in the downtown section. Brothman had the blue prints with him; we had dinner together and turned over the blue prints to me. For the next six months I made trips to N. Y. City on the average of every three weeks and on each occasion Brothman and me and we would have dinner together and Brothman would turn over more blue prints to me. I kept these blue prints in my home in Phila., and I never did turn them over to Golish or Golush. I received four or five telephone calls from Golish or Golish in regard to seeing him but he kept telling me we would get together but no definite meeting was ever made. The last time I heard from Golush or Golish was by telephone in May or June of 1941. I never heard from him again. The plans and blue prints were useless to me and I have discarded most of them. Carter Hoodless who introduced me to Golish or Golush died in July 1942 in Phila., Pa.

NY 65-14403

"I have read the above three page statement and it is true. I have read and signed page 1 and it is true. I have read and signed p. 2 and it is true. I now sign p. 3 having read it and it is true.

/s/ Harry Gold

Witnessed

Donald E. Shannon, Special Agent, F.B.I. NY City

Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent, F.B.I. N.Y. City

The following is a description of HARRY GOLD as obtained from observation and interview:

Name

Age

Born

Residence

Height

Weight

Eyes

Hair

Build

Characteristics

HARRY GOLD

36

December 12, 1910

Switzerland

68-23 Kindred Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

5' 6"

180 lbs.

Hazel

Brown, wavy

Short and fat

Round, full face, prominent
protrusion of eyes

GOLD stated that he was a naturalized United States citizen by derivation through his parents.

Photo of HARRY GOLD shown to informant GREGORY by Special Agent J. E. KELLY, but she was unable to identify it as an individual whom she knew at any time.

NY 65-14603

on September 18, 1933 as a laboratory assistant and remained in that position until September 15, 1938, when he again left of his own accord. On July 1, 1940 he was re-hired as a chemist in the alcohol plant and remained in this job until February 1, 1946, when the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY sold its alcohol making equipment and discontinued the operation.

Mr. SMITH stated that he knew GOLD well while he was employed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. SMITH stated that when GOLD was first hired he was a conscientious worker. During the course of his employment he attended school and also continued his education during the periods when he was employed by the company. SMITH stated that he believes GOLD, at least during part of the time between his periods of employment, was attending college. He stated that HARRY GOLD is an intelligent, shrewd man, but that his work as a chemist during the latter part of his employment was not completely satisfactory, as he required a great deal of supervision.

SMITH stated that GOLD and HOODLESS became friendly when they worked together as young men, and that during the time they both worked in the laboratory at the alcohol plant GOLD's knowledge of chemistry and his assistance to HOODLESS placed CARTER HOODLESS under some obligation to him. SMITH stated that he knew nothing of GOLD's activities outside the plant and that he never suspected GOLD of being connected with any organizations that might be considered subversive.

It is noted that the personnel file of HARRY GOLD indicates that he was given an occupational deferment from Selective Service Board No. 65, Philadelphia, on May 3, 1945, at the request of PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. According to personnel records, GOLD has also worked for the following companies, dates of employment not given: THE HOEROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jersey City, N.J., employed for nine months; THE MOORMEIR DAIRY COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio, one year.

On May 31, 1947, Special Agents WILLIAM B. WELTE and FRED C. HIRKEY contacted the home of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of interviewing GOLD's parents along the lines set out in referenced teletype. HARRY GOLD was present at his home, having arrived during the early morning of May 31, 1947, from New York City. It was noted that GOLD's parents are elderly and speak English with difficulty. They appeared to have no detailed knowledge of their son's activities and immediately called HARRY GOLD to speak to the agents. No attempt was made to interview GOLD's parents in detail.

NY 65-14603

HARRY GOLD appeared cooperative and looked through his personal effects, which he stores at his parents' home, to determine whether any of the blue prints mentioned in referenced teletype were still in existence. He was unable to locate any such blue prints. During the time he was making the search GOLD spoke of his connections with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, stating that BROTHMAN is in financial difficulties and has been unable to meet his payroll on one or two recent occasions. GOLD appeared to have considerable respect for BROTHMAN's ability as a designer of chemical processes. He stated that BROTHMAN could be described as a genius, without exaggeration. It also appeared that GOLD is loyal to BROTHMAN as his employer.

GOLD stated that the blue prints in question contained nothing extraordinary but that the reason he had previously believed some of the blue prints might still be in his possession was that one of them contained a design for a machine used in making a common plastic which was an unusually good design. GOLD stated that he was convinced that the blue prints had been destroyed in 1944 when his family moved to their present residence.

NY 65-14603

Witnessed:

New York, NY. June 2, 1947.

John J. Basky, F.B.I., New York, NY

John Henry Doyle F.B.I. N.Y., N.Y.

In addition to the above mentioned information the following was developed by interview by reporting Agents.

Photographs of JACOB GOLOS were shown to ENDELMAN, but he said definitely that he could not identify him at all and that if he had ever seen GOLOS he would recognize him because of his peculiar features. He was further shown pictures of New York subjects:

THEODORE BAUMGOLD

GERRIE BELFRAGE

MARY BELFRAGE

BERNARD BROTHMAN

EARL BROWDER

LAUCHLIN CURRIE

JOSEPH ELSON

RAY ELSON

MAURICE HALPERIN

ALBERT KAHN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 13, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: GREGORY ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

HARRY GOLD was re-interviewed on June 11, 1947. In this interview he stated that CARTER HOODLESS' wife's maiden name was BUCKMAN. According to GOLD, she was the daughter of a prominent state senator from Upstate Pennsylvania. She married CARTER HOODLESS around 1938. They were divorced in 1942. At the time GOLD was introduced to GOLOS by CARTER HOODLESS, he was then living with his wife in Philadelphia.

HARRY GOLD was unable to advise as to whether or not HOODLESS' wife knew or had any knowledge of GOLOS.

Philadelphia is requested to ascertain the present whereabouts of CARTER HOODLESS' wife and to interview her concerning any knowledge she may have of her late husband's contacts with GOLOS.

No further information was obtained in the interview with HARRY GOLD.

cc: Washington Field
Philadelphia

DES:ENC
65-14603

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-83 BY SP5 RSG/hjt
3042 PWT/jlw #86-18062V

RECORDED
&

INDEXED

EX-16

165-56402-2596
F B I
32 JUN 17 1947

JUN 25 1947

File 5
218

158
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R
GREGORY

DATE: June 23, 1947

611

Harry Gold - photograph

Reference is made to report of SA John T. Hilshos, 6/7/47, New York, where information concerning HARRY GOLD, a contact of JACOB GOLOS, is set forth, as well as a description of GOLD.

There are being enclosed herewith two photographs of GOLD for the Bureau, as well as two photographs for the Washington Field Division for the completion of their files.

ENCLOSURES (2)

ENCL. ATTACHED

CC Washington Field - ENCLOSURES (2)

FD08:DJ
65-14603

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-3-83 BY SP5 R36/kl
8-15-87 300/POT/pls
#661740

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RECORDED

65-56402-2632
JUN 27 1947

EX-74

HANDLED BY
SIMP-BEST

IDENTIFICATION ONLY—NOT A PASS

ISSUED BY

CAPTAIN OF PORT
PHILADELPHIA, PA



Harry Gold

NAME

Chemist

OCCUPATION

PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR CO

SPONSOR

F. B. Harker
F. B. HARKER, Lt.

VALIDATED—UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

GENUINE ONLY IF WATERMARKED U. S. C. G.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

139

JULY 2, 1947

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC'S, NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA

URGENT

RECORDED

65-56402-2642

EX-74

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. RE PHILADELPHIA JUNE TWENTY, NYTEL JUNE TWO FOUR
AND PHILADELPHIA JULY TWO RE INTERVIEW WITH FORMER WIFE OF CARTER BOODLESS
NOW WIFE OF CAPTAIN THEODORE C. AYLAND, USN AT PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK
SHOULD PREPARE SUFFICIENT BACKGROUND DATA RE BROTHMAN DASH COLOS DASH
OLD RELATIONSHIP AND FORWARD TO PHILADELPHIA FOR ASSISTANCE AGENTS PHILADELPHIA
OFFICE IN HANDLING INTERVIEW. WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED.

cc-WASHINGTON FIELD (by messenger)

FLJ:LL

G.I.R.S

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-3-83 BY SP5 RJG/pat
8-18-84 3042/PWT/CLS
861840

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 2 1947

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

58 JUL 21 1947

7:42 PM

Per me

RECEIVED JUL 6 00 PM '47

140 ✓ *no [signature]*
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

TELETYPE

DATE 5-3-83 BY SP5RTE/mt
6-15-87 3042 PWT/CJS #761840

CONF WASH 10 PHILA 1 FROM NEW YORK 24 5-56 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

GREGORY. ESPIONAGE R. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. RE PH LETTER JUNE TWENTIETH
LAST. DUE TO VOLUMINIOUS MATERIAL IN FILE AND BACKGROUND INFO NECESSARY
TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW FORMER WIFE OF CARTER HOODLESS, SUGGESTED
THAT PHILA ASCERTAIN PRESENT LOCATION OF FORMER WIFE OF HOODLESS,
PROVIDING SHE IS IN PHILA OR VICINITY. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED
FOR AGENTS WHO INTERVIEWED HARRY GOLD AND ABRAHAM BROTHMAN PROCEED
TO PHILA TO CONDUCT INTERVIEW.

SCHEIDT

END

ACI IN ORD PLS

WA NY R 10 WA

50 JUL 22 1947 PH

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[Large handwritten signature/initials across the routing slip]

36/47 65-56402-7042
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JUL 2 1947
EX-74
cc: Mr. Glavin

30

JUL 16 1947

TELETYPE

Handwritten signature: *[Signature]*

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 10 11R 5-48 P

~~DIRECTOR AND SAC~~ URGENT

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....

GREGORY, ESP. R.

RECORDED 69-1574-2-269

CONFIDENTIAL

(b)(3)

SCHEIDT

cc Mr. Jones
File 5
2-8

TWO COPIES WFO

HOLD

57 JUL 30 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

NY FILE NO. 65-14603

JLK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/25/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/5 - 8/20/47	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN
TITLE GREGORY ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - RACIAL
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>LAUCHLIN B. CURRIE interviewed 7/31/47 at NYC. Admitted close friendship with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and GEORGE SILVERMAN. Also admitted friendship and visits with ANATOLI GROMOV. Denied any knowledge of espionage activity on part of SILVERMASTERS.</p> <p>HARRY DEXTER WHITE interviewed in NYC 8/15/47. Admitted close personal friendship with SILVERMASTERS, LUDWIG SILMAN and GEORGE SILVERMAN. Denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of SILVERMASTERS or any other individuals in Washington, D.C. Denied membership in Communist Party or acquaintanceship with any individuals who were members of C.P.</p> <p>JOHN EST interviewed in NYC 8/1/47. Stated that he could not remember meeting of PERLO group which took place in his home in the early part of 1944. Refused to answer all other questions asked of him.</p> <p>ABRAHAM BROTHMAN continues in business in NYC. Information concerning BROTHMAN and URSULA WASSERMAN set forth. Chronological list of agents and subjects who have appeared before Grand Jury in NYC to date set forth.</p>			<p>DATE OF REVIEW 6/24/92</p> <p>APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 7/25/47</p> <p>COPIED BY STOP DBEE</p>
<p>REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT E. LEONARD, Washington, D.C., 7/13/47</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 11/1/53		<p>65-56403-2800</p> <p>29 SEP 8 1947</p> <p>RECORDED & INDEXED</p>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
<p>5 Bureau</p> <p>2 Washington Field</p> <p>5 New York</p>		<p>SEP 19 1947</p>	

NY 65-14603

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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o/s [JOHN ABT

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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

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o/s [LAUCHLIN B. CURRIE

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

8

GRAND JURY

17

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~~SECRET~~~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 65-14603

Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

The following investigation of the activities of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and URSULA WASSEMAN was reported by SA H. COURTENAY CLINCH, and covered a period from June 15, 1947 to August 10, 1947: (b)(2)

During the above period ~~Confidential Informant~~ mail covers, and investigation reflected that BROTHMAN appeared to be exerting full time to the business ventures of ~~A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES~~. (b)(7)(D) e u

The above Informant advised that the only contact made by BROTHMAN during the above period which dealt with this investigation, occurred on July 15, 1947 when MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, BROTHMAN's secretary, contacted one STEEN (phonetic), stating that she desired to get some advice for BROTHMAN in connection with a subpoena received by him and commanding him to appear before the United States Grand Jury, Foley Square, New York. MOSKOWITZ read a portion of the subpoena to STEEN, and stated that the subpoena mentioned an alleged violation of Section 86, Title 18, United States Code. Mr. STEEN (phonetic) stated he would advise BROTHMAN as to the action he should take. e u

The indices of this office as well as law directories and telephone directory were checked with negative results as to the above phonetic name. e u

The mail covers maintained on A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES, 29-28 41st Street, Long Island City, New York, reflected that BROTHMAN received mail from numerous concerns engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. During the above period mail was received from the following addressors:

ROSE SANDERS
2291 Vale Avenue
Maplewood 17, Missouri

Mrs. T. WERNER
34 Rue Schoffer
Paris 16, France

A. D. MACKAY
198 Broadway
New York City

* PINCO
Caracas, Venezuela

~~SECRET~~~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 65-14603

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Rio de Janeiro
Praia Do Russel 108
Brazil

~~RE~~ KISHKIN
Hotel Pax
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

WALTER SKULLMAN
26 Platt Street
New York City

H. ~~HALEVI~~
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

Suite 414
5 Beekman Street
New York City

It is to be noted that B. ~~X~~WISHKIN, Hotel Pax, Brazil, is undoubtedly identical with BERNARD ~~X~~WISHKIN, an associate of BROTHMAN, who has recently represented BROTHMAN in England and Central Europe in connection with BROTHMAN's chemical interest. This fact might also account for the other Brazilian address listed above.

Re: URSULA WASSERMAN

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-14603

~~SECRET~~

PROSECUTIVE CHRONOLOGY

~~TOP SECRET~~

There is being set forth a list of the agents and the subjects who have testified before the Grand Jury in New York City from July 9, 1947 to July 31, 1947 inclusive.

July 9, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 10, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 15, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 16, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 16, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 17, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 22, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 22, 1947

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and SA F. D. O'BRIEN.

(b)(3)

July 29, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 29, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 30, 1947

[REDACTED]

July 31, 1947

[REDACTED]

(b)(3)

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 65-14603

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 31, 1947

HARRY GOLD testified. SA F. D. O'BRIEN testified
re GOLD.

On July 31, 1947 the Grand Jury adjourned and is scheduled to reconvene in New York City September 3, 1947.

- P E N D I N G -

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

by George E. Sokolsky, November 14, 1954

Mr. _____
Mr. l. _____
Mr. Nic. _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

The Role of Congress

The special session of the Senate called to try Senator Joe McCarthy got off to a very bad start. Thus far, it has been a brawl with no light and little display of intelligence.

A man in Sarasota, Florida, wrote me a nasty letter in which he asks "What makes you think your judgment, or information from what source, you are superior to members of the Senate of the U.S. in judging the actions of one of its members? What business of yours is it to thunder into a 'mike' -- who promoted Peress? What is it to you -- or me? Don't you have faith in our officials?..."

This represents a total misunderstanding of the American government. It would have been correct to ask that question in Hitler's Germany. It would still be correct to ask that question about any country in the Soviet Universal State. It is not a correct question in the United States. And my only answer to this man would be to read the Constitution of the United States.

In this country, the sovereign is the people. The very first words of the Constitution are, "We the people."

The Declaration of Independence declares that every people have a right to a government of their own choice. Let me quote the exact words:

"...That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed..."

The power is in the people -- in each individual citizen. The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives are the delegates of the people. They have no particular rights superior to those who choose them or can retire them.

The Sarasota inquirer asks: "What makes you think your judgment, or information from what source, you are superior to members of the Senate...etc." Apart from the rather sloppy language, this question can be answered simply: The Constitution makes it so. It makes every voter so. The members of the Senate are only there because we elected them to be there. Should we decide that they should not be there, we could defeat them in the next election.

For instance, in South Carolina, the politicians selected a candidate for the United States Senate. The people did not like him. So they wrote the name of a second candidate, J. Strom Thurmond, who was chosen. The people of this country can do anything they are minded to do, if they can make up their minds.

By the people, in this country, is meant millions of individuals, each acting as an individual. Each one has a right to his say. Each American is free to express himself according to his own judgment and conscience. He may be wise or foolish, but he need not be silent.

The lowliest American citizen has as much right to express his judgment as the President of the United States or the Chief Justice of the United States.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/24/83 BY SP/SGK/MS

That does not mean that his opinion will carry equal weight. That has to do with acceptance. More Americans are likely to accept the judgment, on public questions, of President Eisenhower than of Joe Doakes, but that does not mean that Joe Doakes needs to be silent or that he is wrong.

Once every four years what the citizen thinks about that becomes very important. If enough of them disagree with the President in office, they can vote him out. He then becomes a plain citizen, usually with little to do. Most of the time, our people pay small attention to ex-Presidents, the great exception being Herbert Hoover, who is listened to more today than when he was in the White House.

###

The trouble with this man in Sarasota is that he has not bothered to study and analyze the American system of government. It used to be, when I was a boy, and when many of you were boys and girls, that they taught civics in the elementary grades. These days, the children are taught the social sciences and many grow up without much knowledge of the Constitution, the structure of our government, the rights of the individual. So many people believe that because a person holds a government job, he belongs to an elite class. Very often he holds that job because he does not know what else to do. He probably could not make his living at anything else.

###

But we need to go further with this man from Sarasota. Speaking about Peress — he says: "What is it to you — or me?" Does this man understand the duties and obligations of citizenship? "Who promoted Peress?" is everybody's business. He says: "Don't you have faith in our officials?"

My answer, of course, is, no! I am not required as an act of citizenship to have faith in any official. I am required by my citizenship to uphold and maintain the Constitution of the United States. And as part of that duty, I am obligated to see to it that our public officials perform in accordance with the Constitution and do nothing which will imperil the Constitution or the country. The old saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," holds good today as it did when it was first said by John Philpot Curran in 1790.

If all the citizens of this country adopted the attitude that the Sarasota man does, we should soon lose our freedoms.

Dr. Irving Peress, a dentist conscripted into the Army, is not important. What is important is to find out who promoted him because that raises the question of the open door. Some high official made it possible for Alger Hiss to rise rapidly in government service. Some high official protected Alger Hiss from 1939 to 1948. It was in 1939 that Whittaker Chambers first told his story about Alger Hiss but it was not until 1948 that a newspaperman, Bert Andrews, and two members of the House of Representatives, Karl Mundt and Richard Nixon, really brought Hiss to boot. Who opened the door for Hiss? That is what we need to know before we can be sure that the door is closed.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, working with Harry Gold, stole the atom bomb. He got a 14-year sentence in Great Britain. That is not important. What is important is to know how it happened that Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a known Communist, was permitted to work at top secret levels at Los Alamos without being screened. We need to know how David Greenglass got there. Who opened the door? We shall never know how to deal with this problem until we know who opened the door.

The same is true at Fort Monmouth where Julius Rosenberg stole the proximity fuse. How did he get in? You could not get in. I could not get in. How did Rosenberg get in? Who opened the door? Until we know that, we shall never have real security in this country.

That is why the question, "Who promoted Peress?" must be answered. It is not the little guys we need to go after; it is the big shots, the stuffed shirts, the men of power that we must expose to inquiry because they can open the door.

General Zwicker knows who promoted Peress. Secretary of the Army Stevens knows who promoted Peress. And they must be made to tell because we need to know "Who promoted Peress?"

Whoever insists upon keeping that a secret is imperilling each one of us and our children. He is imperilling the real security of the United States. He is not a man in whom I can have any faith no matter what political office he holds.

#

This is the issue and I am happy that the man in Sarasota wrote me a rude letter because it has made it possible for me to speak on this subject.

This has nothing to do with whether one is pro or anti-McCarthy. It has to do with America and its future. And when we think of the United States of America, all officials, no matter how mighty they may appear, become small, even picayune. Our sons give their lives for our country; we ought to expect a few blundering officials to give up their jobs for their country.

#

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

#

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.

When citizens cease to be vigilant, when they do not devote even a part of their day to reading and thinking about their country, they permit the professionals to control its affairs. Soon an official class comes into existence — masters of free men; later, masters of enslaved men.

God gave us our freedoms. Wise men, risking their lives, liberties and sacred honor, put those freedoms into words in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Are we less wise, less courageous, less patriotic? If we are, our country will soon be lost. I do not believe it. I do not believe that patriotism is dead in America.

#

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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NOT within the purview of the FOIA

☐ For your information: Executive testimony before the
McCarthy Committee

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-98810 - 207 enclosure

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April 16, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/7/81 BY 3042 PWS/MS

KLAUS FUCHS

HARRY GOLD

DAVID GREENGLASS

Reference is made to your request for specific information concerning the above individuals of April 6, 1954.

Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs was sentenced on March 1, 1950, to fourteen years imprisonment for a violation of the British Official Secrets Act. His admitted espionage involvement included activities against United States Atomic Research at New York City and at Los Alamos, New Mexico. *England*

Harry Gold was sentenced on December 9, 1950, to thirty years imprisonment for violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. Gold served as a contact for Fuchs, listed above, and David Greenglass, listed hereinafter.

David Greenglass was sentenced on April 6, 1951, to fifteen years imprisonment for violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. His admitted espionage involved activities against Atomic Research at Los Alamos, New Mexico. *CU*

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for a FBI File check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Original to USIA
Request received
J. P. Dauntress

RECORDED-53

INDEXED-53
EX-129

APR 21 1954

NOTE: USIA specifically requested information concerning date of sentence and charge. 65-57419-792

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAILED

APR 16 1954

NAME CHECK

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New York, New York
May 24, 1951

MEMO

82-1840CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/18/87 BY 3042 PWT/IMW

CAPTION RELEASED ROSENBERG INVENTORY

Re: SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICES -
METHODS OF COMMUNICATIONS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-57768)

The following is set out as dictated by HARRY GOLD:
I. COMMUNICATIONS

Phone calls were rarely used; also, the idea of such calls was discouraged. Whenever I happened to suggest them to the Soviet agents, they told me that it would make it difficult for me to explain to my mother and family as to just who was calling, supposing I were not at home when the call came.

However, the following were incidents when phone calls were used:

(1) FRED called me in Philadelphia in August of 1938 just prior to the time that I went to Cincinnati. On this occasion, I saw him in the Bronx, New York. He called me in the early evening.

(2) FRED called me on Thanksgiving morning in 1938 at Cincinnati. This was at the BROOKS' home in Cincinnati where I was staying.

(3) FRED called me in Cincinnati from Chicago about March of 1939. However, I was at school and he only spoke to Mrs. BROOKS.

(4) FRED called me from New York in late April of 1940; this was the occasion when I went to New York and met JOSEPH KATZ.

(5) SEMENOV called me once in early July of 1940 in order to get in touch with me. This was the first time that I met SEMENOV. There is also some possibility that SEMENOV

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may have called me on one other occasion at my home.

(6) ~~YAKOVLEV~~ called me from Oxford Circle in Philadelphia on a snowy morning in January of 1945. This was to notify me that Dr. FUCHS was at that time at his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. When I met ~~YAKOVLEV~~ that morning he explained that he had to go to the Midwest, probably Chicago, and there was not time for him to use the regular technique for getting in touch with me.

When each of these men called, they identified themselves only by the name by which they were known to me, such as ~~SAM~~, ~~FRED~~, or ~~JOHN~~, and apparently relied upon my recognizing their voices, which I did.

A. With SARYTCHEV

Should ~~SARYTCHEV~~ ever desire to get in touch with me in addition to our regular scheduled meetings, I was to use the following method:

Should I receive a book at the Heart Station of the Philadelphia General Hospital, which book was titled either "~~The Chemistry of The Carbohydrates~~" or "~~Further Advances in Carbohydrate Chemistry~~" and was written by two men, WARD W. PIGMAN and R. GOEPP, then I was to take this as a signal for a meeting.

The actual rendezvous was to take place on the Sunday following my receipt of the book. The book, incidentally, was to be sent first-class mail to insure that it would arrive in Philadelphia a day or two after it was mailed in New York, the book being mailed so that I would receive it on say a Wednesday or a Thursday, in plenty of time to plan for the emergency meeting.

The place where we were to meet was set for New Rochelle, New York. I was to take a train to New Rochelle and on arriving at the railroad station there, was to walk through Hudson Park in the direction of the boardwalk. Once I arrived at the boardwalk I was to turn to my right and there, one hundred feet further on, was a covered shelter where my Soviet contact was to be standing. He was to be smoking a

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curved-stem pipe. Such a pipe at that time was in my possession.

The contact was to greet me thus: "Can you direct me to the Horace Harding Hospital?" I was to answer, "Yes, I am going that way myself. Come along." The time of this meeting on Sunday was to be at 1:00 p.m.

Also, I was given to understand that there was a possibility that in case of such emergency meeting, some other agent besides SARYTCHEV might be there.

B. Concerning Letters

FRED and the letter drop in Brooklyn in April of 1940 was the first and the only time such technique was used, except for the telephone number of a JEROME KAPLUN or KAPLOUN (phonetic) (my memory as to this name is vague on both spelling and pronunciation) whom FUCHS was to get in touch with when he arrived in Cambridge from Los Alamos either in late 1944 or early 1945.

KLAVUS

In addition to the technique for SARYTCHEV getting in touch with me by means of sending the technical book, we agreed upon the following method, whereby I could notify him that an emergency meeting was desired:

In such a case, early in the week, about a Monday or Tuesday, I was to insert an ad in the "Situations Wanted" section of the "New York Times". This ad was to run for three consecutive days and was to read as follows:

Biochemist, age 32, Masters Degree, good record, desires position in industry or research. Opportunity to do original investigative work prime consideration.

The working is approximate, but it is very close to that which he had actually decided on.

SARYTCHEV was to keep watch on the "New York Times" daily and should he see such an ad in the middle of the week, he would know that an emergency meeting was scheduled in New Rochelle for the following Sunday at 1:00 p.m.

JOSEPH C. WALSH, &

New York, New York
May 24, 1951

MEMO

8-18/OCV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/18/87 BY 3043 PWT/lmw

CAPTION RELEASED IN ROSENBERG

Re: SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICES
MODUS OPERANDI
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-57772)

The following is set out as dictated by HARRY GOLD:

I. Concerning Meetings - General

A. Dates for meetings were set in advance with provision for alternate dates. The place of the meetings were designated and the time.

B. I (GOLD) usually went to New York direct - one hour or two in advance, but sometimes was just able to make the appointment.

1937 With but one exception, all of my regular meetings with Soviet agents took place in New York City. The only one who deviated to any extent in this procedure was my second Soviet contact, STEVE SCHWARTZ. STEVE saw me about half the time during the period of our contact from August 1936 to the early winter of 1947 in Philadelphia at a number of locations, all a good distance from my home.

There were a number of other instances where I met Soviet agents by prearrangement, in cities other than New York.

During the period of September 1938 to March 1940 I met my third Soviet contact, FRED, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and once in Middletown, Ohio.

On one occasion I met SEMENOV in Buffalo, New York, and there turned over to him information I had received from AL SLACK. In addition to this, when SEMENOV first contacted me in Philadelphia in July of 1940, he called my home and I met him in downtown Philadelphia.

Also the only time on record when a Soviet agent

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called at my home, was in late September 1949 when the Russian, SARYTCHEV, came to my home on Saturday evening, September 24.

The one final instance where I met a Soviet agent other than in New York City was in early January of 1941 upon my return from the first of my last two trips to see BEN SMILG in Dayton, Ohio. At this time I saw SEMENOV in Cincinnati in the evening of the same day that I had been to Dayton.

C. The length of the meetings varied - generally they were two hours on the average; however, they were anywhere from five minutes up to four hours' duration. On occasions there occurred what might be called "split meetings"; that is, the Soviet agent would meet me, then would return later, after conferring with his superior or to keep another appointment in the interim. When such incidents occurred, our second meetings always took place at a spot different from that of the first rendezvous.

Reserve Meetings

The hour for the reserve meetings was set for a time different than either of the first two meetings. This time was chosen such that the Soviet agent and I would be most likely to make it; thus a late Saturday evening or early Sunday morning would be chosen.

II. Concerning Alternate Meetings

While this technique was varied in some details from agent to agent, still, in general, the following method was pursued. If a particular meeting did not take place then the next one was to be at the same place, but a week later, and either one hour earlier or one hour later than the time set for the original meeting.

Should this second meeting not take place, then a "pre-arranged" appointment was set; this was to take place at a different spot, which place was different from any set for the first two scheduled meetings. This spot was never utilized.

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except for these "pre-arranged" meetings (reserve meetings). I can recall four such locations. One was at the corner of 47th Street and Broadway on the north side of 47th, below the spot where the large "Pepsi Cola" sign is located. Another was at the Broadway stop of the Astoria elevated line. The third was the northwest corner of 51st Street and Lexington Avenue, and the fourth one was at one time Child's Restaurant on 34th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues on the north side of 34th Street.

NOTE: On several occasions during 1942-43 SEMENOV told me that he had a "good boy" and by this I understood that the "boy" was SEMENOV'S runner or leg-man; SEMENOV told me that he was going to try to have this man effect some of our meetings in Philadelphia (these meetings to be the more routine ones), and thus ease some of the burden of my making so many trips to New York.

Also, sometime in 1945 YAKOVLEV mentioned to me that he was going to introduce me to a woman (I think a young woman) whose husband was in the service (but whether the United States or Soviet military I do not know), and who would effect some of the meetings with me in his place. Neither SAM nor JOHN ever did anything further about arranging for my meeting these alternates.

III. Concerning Alternate Agents

A. If necessary I was to repulse them at first; the idea was to make certain that when such a person would get in touch with me that he was not an FBI plant "or counter espionage agent."

It should be emphasized that I never knew where to get in touch with any of the Soviet agents, and it was not until YAKOVLEV (JOHN) came on the scene that a technique was worked up whereby they could notify me as to emergency meetings.

B. A special arrangement was agreed upon between SARYTCHEV and myself concerning our regular meetings after October 23, 1949. I understood that there was a distinct

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possibility that some other Soviet agent besides SARYTCHEV would be the one who would meet me on these occasions. The arrangements were as follows:

They are given in detail because they differ markedly from the arrangements used with any of the other agents.

First: The primary purpose of these meetings was that I be observed by a Soviet agent at regular intervals to see if I was not in custody or under surveillance. Unless either I or the Soviet agent desired, no conversation was to take place. In fact, no actual contact was to be established.

This was the technique: The meetings were to take place on the first Sunday of alternate months beginning in December of 1949; that is, the first meeting was to be in December of 1949, the next in February 1950, the following in April 1950 and so on. I was to go to New York on the previous evening, that is Saturday night, and was to spend the entire evening, and the following morning, in moving from place to place, from cafeteria to cafeteria, riding in the subway and on busses and, in general, being constantly on the go and alert for any signs of being observed. I was not to stay at any hotel.

In the event I was observed, all bets were off; there was to be no meeting. This was wholly in my discretion. I was to make a call early in the morning to either one of my cousins who lived in New York or to one of my former co-workers at A. Brothman & Associates, such as OSCAR VAGO, BOB GERSON or SOL FANSHEL, and to visit them that morning for some contrived reason. I was to make no attempt to keep the regular meeting.

The place for these regular meetings was to be the 90th Street Elmhurst stop of the Flushing elevated line and was to be on a little island directly below the elevated station, and on the side of the El going toward Flushing. There is a newsstand there. I was to stand on this small island and my contact was to be across the street where there is a row of several small stores. I was to be smoking a curved-stem pipe and he was to be smoking a cigar. If no contact was

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desired, we were merely to observe each other for a few minutes and then continue on our way.

Should I desire to speak to the Soviet agent, however, then I was to be across the street where the row of stores were, that is, on his place. Should the Soviet agent desire to speak to me, he was to be standing on the small island near the newsstand.

I had not provided for three possibilities. One, was that the location I had chosen contained not one but four newsstands on various corners. The second one was that the newsstand I had chosen was the only one of the four which was closed on a Sunday morning. The third was that I had no way of recognizing the Soviet agent beyond his cigar, unless he actually desired to contact me.

Should he desire to speak to me, then the following procedure was to take place. He was to ask me, "Can you direct me to the Horace Harding Hospital?", and I was to answer, "Yes, I am going that way myself. Come along."

For one hour before these regular meetings were to take place, I was to observe the following precautions. I was to scout the area near the 90th Street, Elmhurst station very carefully for any signs of surveillance and, again, should I detect anything suspicious, no meeting was to take place. The time for these meetings were set for 10:00 a.m., and I was to wait no more than five minutes at the designated spot.

IV. Emergency Meetings

A. With YAKOVLEV

Were I ever to receive two tickets to a sporting or a theatrical event in New York City through the mail and in an envelope with no other enclosures, then I was to use the following procedure:

At a definite date, a definite number of days after the date on the tickets (I believe it was three days) and at a definite time (the hour was somewhere between eight and

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nine, but was set for an odd minute, say something like 8:23 or 8:43) I was to be at the inside of a sea food restaurant bar at the Astoria stop of the Broadway elevated line. I was to observe extreme precaution before making this meeting and was to scout the place in about one hour in advance for signs of surveillance. At the appointed time, I was to be at a seat at a table in the sea food restaurant where he could be observed by YAKOVLEV, who was to be standing at the bar. I was then to be joined by YAKOVLEV. This emergency meeting held for all times that I was to receive two tickets as designated, in the mail.

JOSEPH C. WALSH, SA

New York, New York
May 24, 1951

8-18400V
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

MEMO DATE 5/18/87 BY 3042 PWT/IMW
CAPTION RELEASED IN ROSENBERG
INVENTORY#:

SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICES
SECURITY PRECAUTIONS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-57773)

The following is set out as dictated by HARRY GOLD:

General note should be made that these precautions were not the result of a regular course of instruction, but might better be considered as a "stock of lore" acquired over a period of years. However, it should be emphasized that this lore was always the result of specific suggestions by Soviet agents.

Below are given the precautions which I employed with each of the Soviet agents with whom I worked. There will be a considerable amount of duplication, since in general the same techniques were employed:

A. PAUL

I was told to double check to make certain there was no surveillance. I was told to use a technique which went as follows:

I was to walk down a dark side-street and note if anyone were following me. Also should I suspect any surveillance, I was to stop on a relatively deserted street and pretend to tie my shoelaces.

Further, PAUL like to eat in restaurants with booths such as the "Shanty" chain. PAUL told me that it was more difficult to observe people conversing and also less conspicuous than sitting in the open.

PAUL had a fear of the various snapshot takers who were prevalent on the streets of Manhattan at that time, and would take me across the other side of the street to avoid us being snapped together.

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It should be noted most of the meetings with PAUL were in the daytime for the reason that I was employed on the night shift at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at that time, and on obtaining information from their files would bring it directly to New York after leaving work in the morning; this information would then be returned to me within a few hours at the most after it had been copied.

B. STEVE

Again I was cautioned to double check against the possibility of being watched. In addition I was told to arrive early for my meetings with STEVE. Also I was told to observe the following method should I suspect anyone of trailing me: To elude the "tail" I was to take a subway train and sit fairly near the exit doors. After going several stops and just as the doors were closing, I was to jump up and rush through them. This would accomplish a double purpose: (1) It would prevent the "tail" from following me. (2) I would give the appearance of a man who had just realized that he was going to miss his stop.

One more technique was told to me and this was that I was to go into a movie, sit there a while, and then exit, but through a side exit and at a moment when a great crowd was leaving.

A somewhat similar dodge was to be employed by entering a department store and either losing myself in the crowds there or in exiting by one of the side means of egress.

C. FRED

From the beginning FRED insisted on my coming early for appointments, as much as two or three hours in advance and that I should observe great care as a routine -- always! FRED often left me to perform an independent check on possible surveillance himself and then would meet me some, say, twenty minutes later. On such occasions, before leaving FRED would advise me as to the location of a new spot for our rendezvous which was to take place the second time that day.

On one occasion, in August of 1938, I was going to New York to meet FRED and I saw him in a coach of

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the Pennsylvania Railroad train which I had boarded at the North Philadelphia Station. I went to say hello and he brushed by me and disappeared into the next coach. I searched for quite a while, but couldn't locate him at all on the train.

When I arrived in New York and went to the appointed meeting place, FRED did not show up for at least an hour and when he did he was furious. He said that under no circumstances should I ever attempt to recognize him in public, except at our appointed meeting place.

One final item re FRED: He, too, had a great fear of the street snapshot takers and on one occasion wanted to hit the man when the street photographer insisted on taking his photograph.

D. ~~SAM~~ ~~SEменов~~

SAM told me that if I should detect signs of surveillance at the moment of our meeting, then I should keep on going, or if he should detect signs of surveillance he would keep on going and would make no attempt to effect contact. In such cases I was not to follow him, but if he came around again, in say five to ten minutes, then this was a sign that everything was all right and that his suspicions had been premature.

SAM also advised me that if we should detect any signs of being watched while we were at dinner, that we were to act in the following manner:

Should he ever stand up suddenly in the middle of a sentence, slap me on the back, tell me to pay the bill, and say I have left my money at home and then should SAM leave, I was to take this as a signal that he had observed someone watching us. I was to sit in the restaurant for some twenty to thirty minutes and upon leaving, was to follow a very elusive course composed of a good deal of dodging and turning. I was to take busses, subways and taxicabs, but all in one direction, however, as if I were heading for a definite destination. Then he was to call one of my cousins in New York as a cover up for my reason for being in the city. Further, I

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was not to return to Philadelphia that night. Also, if I thought it necessary, when I did leave for Philadelphia, I was to go in the opposite direction, that is away from Philadelphia the next day.

Further, SAM told me that the best technique for getting rid of any incriminatory evidence or pieces of paper on my person, was to walk along, tear the paper into very tiny bits, and scatter it as I walked. SAM stated such a technique made it impossible for anyone to recover all of the shredded material, particularly if it happened to be a windy day.

As an example of SAM'S ability at his business, he once related to me the following incident:

He said he was in Kansas in a small town and was seeking to get in touch with a man and his wife, whom he knew lived on a farm near the town. SAM said that he reasoned that they must come into town on some occasions and he began to wonder where the one place was which they were almost certain to visit. Finally he struck on the idea that Americans always went to drug stores, if only to purchase necessities such as tooth paste and shaving cream. Thereupon he inquired in one of the two drug stores in the town and sure enough at the first place the druggist readily identified the couple whom he was seeking and told him just where they lived.

E. ~~X~~JOHN ~~X~~YAKOVLEV)

Again I was always told to arrive at least an hour or two before our meetings and to check carefully for any signs of being watched. In the case with this man I was told never to wait more than five minutes at an appointed meeting place. PAUL had previously told me to wait about fifteen minutes, STEVE the same time, FRED, however, was often as late as thirty minutes, and SAM had set twenty minutes as the definite waiting time. On one occasion SAM did not show up for two hours and I waited for the simple reason that I had no return fare to Philadelphia. Finally he showed up. He said that he had been unable to make the original meeting, but had just stopped by with the chance that I might still be there, for which I was grateful.

MEMO
NY 65-14635- Sub D

General Note: I would like to make clear that when I was instructed to arrive at least an hour or two prior to a meeting, I was supposed to keep on the move all the time and watch for signs of surveillance, checking by the techniques which I have been given, then on arriving at the appointed meeting place I was to wait on that spot only for the agreed upon time.

F. SARYTCHEV

1. Meeting at the Hillside Theatre, Jamaica

Generally I was told to arrive in New York at least an hour or two earlier. When I met SARYTCHEV there at the appointed time he told me to walk back one block, turn to the left and walk down two, then turn to the left and walk back one and there meeting on the dark side street.

SARYTCHEV was very "tail" conscious. We kept winding in and out of deserted streets, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, and Jamaica, for about four hours on the go all the time during our conversation.

2. Meeting at the Bronx Zoo

My instructions on these occasions were as follows:

I was to take the subway going to 174th Street stop of the Bronx Zoo Line, this is an elevator at this point. I was to leave the subway at 174th Street and walk up to 177th Street, this last I believe is the Boston Road Station. At 177th Street I was given a specific side of the street on which to walk, that is the right-hand going out to the end of the line. At 177th Street I was to cross the intersection there and pass in front of a cafeteria for observation, where I understand SARYTCHEV was to be posted (when I actually did keep this rendezvous I looked in the window of the cafeteria, but could not see SARYTCHEV). Then I was to ascend the elevated steps and take the train one more stop to 180th Street and Bronx Park, the end of the line, and to wait there until SARYTCHEV contacted me. The exact spot was near the ladies' entrance of a saloon called McCarthy's.

G. Added Precautions as Admonished by Soviet Agents

1. I was advised never to read the "Daily Worker" or other Communist Party literature. This advice was given to me by PAUL, STEVE, FRED, SAM and JOHN. These men told me that they themselves would keep me abreast of world events and that I was not to bother with Communist Party publications in the United States. In general, it might be noted, all of these men showed a tremendous contempt for the ability of the Communist Party in America.

2. Regarding Further Contact with TOM BLACK

At my very first meeting with PAUL SMITH in November of 1935 I was told after TOM left us that very night, that I was never to see TOM again or to try and get in touch with him in any fashion, except under explicit and direct instructions from PAUL. I never followed these instructions, but continued to see BLACK from time to time. We were very good personal friends. Further, I used BLACK in a twofold manner:

(a) First he provided a very handy excuse at home whenever I went on a mission for the Soviets; I could always tell my family that I was going to see TOM in Newark over the week-end.

(b) On many occasions when I ran short of money for expenses, I could always get in touch with TOM and borrow from him. As a matter of fact I still owe him several hundred dollars.

(c) On one occasion in the early summer of 1936, as a "bonus", when I came to New York to meet PAUL, he later that evening took me to somewhere on Broadway in the eighties or nineties, and there on a small bench, by his pre-arrangement, I met TOM. On such occasions, with the agents who followed PAUL, when I would mention BLACK, I was always advised never to get in touch with him.

3. I was advised to act and live as normally as possible. I was never to talk about social inequality, discrimination, or any other subjects which might focus attention

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upon me as a person of liberal or radical tendencies. I was told that insofar as was possible I should give the impression of being a chemist who was working at his job, who had a family in Philadelphia and who was not interested in much of anything beyond his work and his family.

The only exception to this rule came during the bitter strike at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in February and March of 1937. At this time, after a considerable struggle with myself, I refused to work in the plant during the strike and then wondered what STEVE would say because of the possibility of having cut myself off from further obtaining information at the Sugar Company. Strangely enough STEVE approved of my action and told me that as long as I had done what my conscience dictated, that it was well. He told me that after all it was not enough to just help the Soviet Union, but that I also had to live a life consistent with my philosophy of helping mankind.

4. From the very beginning I was told that at no time should I have relatively large amounts of money in my possession. By such amounts they meant sums upward of twenty dollars. I was informed that as a chemist making a salary of some forty dollars or fifty dollars a week, (and back in the middle thirties in the neighborhood of some thirty dollars a week) that any evidence of having sums upward of twenty dollars might be considered suspicious.

Along the same line I was told that whenever I received repayment for the various expenses I had incurred that this repayment always would be in small sums, never larger than tens and twenties, and also that the reason these reimbursements were so delayed in forthcoming was the difficulty of exchanging large bills for small ones, which could not be traced. I was told, however, that there was no difficulty in exchanging rubles for American dollars.

5. I was told to place the information, where possible, in a plain manila envelope of the class type and insert it between the folds of a newspaper. I would then exchange papers with the agent, the one I received of course being perfectly innocent. Sometimes I placed the information in a large red cardboard brief case or leather brief case and would turn the entire thing over to the Russian agent.

H. Precautions with Contacts in America

Beginning in September of 1940 when I first began to obtain information from various sources other than myself in the United States, I was instructed to follow this technique:

(1) I was never to give my real name, but was to use an alias such as FRANK, MARTIN or RAYMOND. Also I was never to give a full name. The idea of using the names I have given above was my own, since they are names which could just as easily be last names as first names. *ALFRED DEAN*

ABC (2) Under no circumstances was I to reveal where I lived or where I worked. However, in the case of SLACK and BROTHMAN it was necessary to tell them that I was a chemist since part of the reason for my having been selected to work with both of these men was the fact that I would have some knowledge and understanding of chemical problems, relating to the information they were to furnish.

(3) All the meetings were to be set by me and I was to act in the role of superior to these sources of information. In other words I was to act in the relationship that the Soviet agent had to me. Further, I was told to have knowledge or to show knowledge on all questions that would be asked of me, particularly relating to prior contacts these people may have had.

Further, I was told to "butter them up a bit" and to emphasize the value of their information and the good that they were doing for the Soviet people.

(4) I was advised to observe strict discipline and to insist that all of the American contacts meet me on time and made information available at the time that they said they would.

* * *

LOST CONTACTS

A. PAUL, December 1935

In early December 1935 I turned over to PAUL

MEMO

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a bulky roll of blueprints containing the details of the plant for the manufacture of synthetic butyl alcohol, which was returned to me the same day. A few days later I came down with a severe cold and could not risk my mother's wrath should I leave home and go to New York to keep an appointment. Also I had no money for the trip.

As a result, early in January of 1936 TOM BLACK came to see me and gave me the location, around 71st Street and Broadway, where I should meet PAUL. I went to the appointed place and met him there. PAUL told me that his principal concern was the fact that I might have been detected in returning the huge roll of blueprints to its proper place in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company's files.

B. STEVE, November 1937

One day before the Penn-Penn State Football game I was badly burned in an accident at the Sugar Refinery. A similar accident where I was injured occurred in March of 1938. On both occasions I was unable to keep my appointments with STEVE, but I met him subsequently at our reserve meeting place. As I recall, this was to be the second Friday of each month and was somewhere in Washington Heights.

On another occasion in October of 1937 (on the Friday night that the Temple University - Mississippi University football game took place), STEVE did not show up for a regularly scheduled meeting near Radio City. I went again the following Friday night and then went to our appointed reserve meeting place in Washington Heights. However, I did not see him for two or three months. When he did show up he gave no reason, but said that it had been impossible for him to get in touch with me at that time. He gave me the definite impression that this had been a precautionary measure on his part, and shortly thereafter he turned me over to FRED.

C. FRED, May 1938

In about May of 1938 TOM BLACK was severely injured in an explosion at the National Oil Products Company, his place of employment. When he was finally able to take some action in Kearny Hospital, where he was bedded, he called me on the telephone. I came to Kearny, saw TOM, and was told

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that he had lost complete contact with his Soviet superior, and that he desired to get in touch with the man because something was hanging fire.

Thereupon I wrote a report for FRED relating the details of TOM'S incapacitation. When I offered this report to FRED I got a tremendous bawling-out, but he took the report and about a week later asked me for another one detailing just how one could go to Kearny and visit BLACK. Later I heard from BLACK that the Soviets had gotten in touch with him at the hospital.

D. SAM (SEME NOV)

Throughout the period that SAM and I worked together from July of 1940 to March 1944 we only lost contact once. Strictly speaking the contact was not lost, but was broken by SAM on an evening in March of 1941. At that time he told me that he would not be seeing me for some time, if ever again, and he advised me to observe the most extreme precautions and to watch carefully for signs of surveillance, particularly after I left him on this evening. I did not see SAM again until July of 1941.

As to the method as to which SAM got in touch with me I cannot recall any details, possibly he sent me a letter, though I don't think so, possibly he called me on the phone (this is the more likely of the two), but this I do know: There was an agreement, a definite agreement as to how he could get in touch with me again, but this arrangement involved SAM'S taking the initiative.

E. YAKOVLEV

I never lost contact with YAKOVLEV until February of 1946 when I was supposed to meet him at the Earl Theatre. We had an arrangement whereby should either of us fail to show up for two successive meetings, at any particular appointed spot, then the reserve meeting place was to be at the Broadway stop of the Astoria Elevated Line and inside the

MEMO
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combination Seafood Restaurant and Bar located at this stop. The signal to me that YAKOVLEV once again wanted to get in touch with me was my receipt through the mail of two tickets, the envelope containing no other enclosures, to a sporting event or theatrical attraction, in New York City. At a certain number of days (I believe three) after the date printed on the tickets I was to be inside the Seafood Bar, Restaurant.

At an earlier time the reserve meeting was scheduled for the Clark Street Station of the Brooklyn subway and was at the exit of the station where the elevators emptied into the St. George Hotel.

The first and only break that occurred in my meetings with YAKOVLEV was as I have stated, in February 1946, when he and I were scheduled to meet in the upstairs lounge of the Earl Theatre in the Bronx. He did not show up on two successive occasions and then failed again to present himself at the reserve meeting place in Astoria. I did not hear from YAKOVLEV again until early December 1946 when I received two tickets to a boxing show in New York City; however, the tickets were sent to an incorrect address in Philadelphia, the address being given as 6328 Kindred Street instead of the correct one of 6823 Kindred Street. As a result I received the tickets a full week too late to go to the meeting place. I was at that time working in New York and even had the tickets arrived on time I would probably have been unaware of the fact.

Then, on December 26, at 5:00 p.m. YAKOVLEV called me on the telephone at my place of employment and instructed me to go to the "theatre" at 8:00 p.m. By the "theatre" I knew he meant the Earl Theatre in the Bronx, where we had last been scheduled to meet. I did go there and met, in place of YAKOVLEV, the man FEDOSIMOV.

It was FEDOSIMOV who showed me the Soviet's half of the irregularly torn piece of paper containing on it the words, "Directions to P." I had the matching piece of paper on which was written "aul Street." When putting together the pieces of paper read, "Directions to PAUL STREET." This, plus the phrase spoken by the Soviet agent, "Can you direct me to PAUL STREET?" was to be my means of knowing that an alternate had come in place of YAKOVLEV.

MEMO

NY 65-14635- Sub D

F. SARYTCHEV

When SARYTCHEV visited me at my home in Philadelphia on Saturday night, September 24, 1949 at about 8:00 or 8:30 p.m., he also had with him the matching half of the piece of paper.

Sometime prior to this, about late July or early August of 1949, I had received a letter in the mail. This letter was typed, except for the signature, JOHN. The signature was written "up-hill" with a large "J" and the letters were fairly large. The letter inquires as to my health, said that it hoped that I was well, and said that the writer was looking forward to seeing me again soon. I knew that to be a signal, albeit, not exactly the arranged point that a rendezvous with a Soviet agent was desired at the meeting place in Astoria.

I did go to the appointed meeting place in Astoria some three days after receipt of the letter, but no one showed up.

Later, when SARYTCHEV came to my home in September he bawled me out, saying that I had made an error in forgetting the date on which I was to go to the meeting place. And also that instead of waiting on the opposite corner from the Seafood Restaurant and Bar I was to be inside the restaurant, seated at one of the tables. There, his instructions were better than my memory and I recalled that he was correct.

* * *

CODE WORDS

Inasmuch as the various Soviet agents and I had a number of conversations in rather public places, such as restaurants, bars, etc., it was early decided by them that we use innocuous words which would refer to specific phases of our espionage activities. Some of these words will be related below:

A. PAUL

(1) For the material I was obtaining from

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NY 65-14635- Sub D

the Pennsylvania Sugar Company we used the word "lessons."

(2) For TOM BLACK, PAUL used the word "brother" (referring to my brother), also TOM referred to the various Soviet agents as the "brothers."

(3) For the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, PAUL used the word "~~DuPont's~~", and for Dr. RICH, my superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and the Director of Research there, PAUL used the words "your minister."

B. STEVE

(1) Again STEVE referred to the information obtained from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company as "~~lessons~~."

(2) For the Pennsylvania Sugar Company he used the word "~~Wanamaker's~~", and referring to obtaining chemical information would speak of, "What could be bought at Wanamaker's?" or "What I was going to buy at Wanamaker's."

C. FRED

(1) In speaking of the various people whom FRED wished me to recruit as sources of information, FRED would use the word "~~JOSEPH~~."

D. SAM (SEMENOV)

(1) This agent referred to the material I was obtaining as "~~candy~~."

E. JOHN (YAKOVLEV)

(1) This man referred to the material on atomic energy I was obtaining from KLAUS ~~FUCHS~~ as the "~~factory~~" and would use the word "doctor" in referring to ~~FUCHS~~ -- we never used FUCHS' name.

JOSEPH C. WALSH, SA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

to : Director, FBI (65-57859)

DATE: April 5, 1952

FROM SAC, New York (65-14743)

SUBJECT: *John* UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was
Faradej, Faraday;
ESPIONAGE-R

~~SECRET~~

Rebulet 3/19/52.

The NY Office is attempting to identify FARADAY. The following is set forth for the benefit of offices that did not receive prior reports.

~~D MRG - BENJAMIN W. LASSEN, known as BENJAMIN W. LASOFF~~
~~prior to 1931, is considered the most likely suspect. He was~~
~~born in Russia in 1882, entered the US in 1905, was naturalized~~
~~in 1912 and operated the Raven Electric Co. in NYC, since 1940.~~

ELIZABETH BENTLEY believes she saw LASSEN lunching with JACOB GOLOS and

██████████ LASSEN has been identified as an AMTORG
buyer about 1929. ██████████

He denied ownership of this money. His wife is named GERTRUDE and his son is SEYMOUR LASSEN. LASSEN and his son left England for Gdynia, Poland in January, 1951. Mrs. LASSEN after disposing of the Raven Electric Co., left the US for France on 4/6/51. Their present location is not known. On 1/29/52, a warrant for the arrest of SEYMOUR was issued at the SDNY, charging failure to report for induction into the US Armed Forces. b7c

COPIES DESTROYED

R 872 NOV 8 1960

It is requested that the following Offices exhibit the enclosed photos to the following individuals. **SECRET**

cc: Atlanta ~~cc~~ (Encs.)

Chicago

Denver

Detroit

Los Angeles "

Miami

Minneapolis " (65-841)

Philadelphia " (65-4326)

Washington Field (65-4939)

JLF:MJH

RECORDED - 108

INDEXED - 108

APR 8 1952

**HANDLE WITH CARE
STOP DESK**

~~SECRET~~

65-57859-128

64 APR 18 1952

f 317

Classified By 6310
Exempt from GDS, Category 19
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Letter to Director (65-57859)

NY 65-14743

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 14, 1966

see serial 157

covered serial 162

{ Atlanta - ALFRED DEAN SLACK

{ Chicago - [REDACTED]

{ Denver - MORRIS LOUIS APPLEMAN

{ Detroit - [REDACTED]

WM. ODELL SNOWELL

{ Los Angeles - [REDACTED]

{ Miami - [REDACTED]

{ Minneapolis - [REDACTED]

{ Philadelphia - DAVID GREENGLASS

HARRY GOLD (Photo of B. LASSEN exhibited)
THOMAS E. BLACK

{ Washington Field - [REDACTED]

Photos of the LASSEN'S are being exhibited to informants in the NY area. The photo of BENJAMIN LASSEN was exhibited to PAUL and HENRY MASSING and HARRY GOLD. [REDACTED] was unacquainted with LASSEN.

[REDACTED] who did not recognize photos of BENJAMIN or GERTRUDE LASSEN.

[REDACTED] could not furnish any information relative to FARADAY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
 SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
 [REDACTED] **TOP SECRET** b1

TOP SECRET

DATE: September 26, 1950

ESPIONAGE - R
 (Bureau File 65-59145)

5/19/87
 Classified by 3042 fwt-DIC
 Declassify on: OADR
 pgs. 1, 2 reviewed

In an effort to identify the subject of this case, the logs pertaining to the surveillances maintained on NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN have been reviewed for the purpose of determining the identities of any persons who might have contacted the SILVERMASTERS or ULLMAN under circumstances which would indicate activity of an espionage nature.

It was noted that on December 1, 1945, an individual later identified as ALEXANDER KORAL met the SILVERMASTERS under rather suspicious circumstances in Washington, D. C. After his contact with the SILVERMASTERS, KORAL immediately returned to New York City where he was placed under surveillance by the New York Office.

[REDACTED]

It is also pointed out that HARRY GOLD has identified motion pictures of SEMENOV as one of his Soviet friends known to him as "SAM".

[REDACTED]

As pointed out above, after KORAL returned to New York he was placed under surveillance and on December 4, 1945, KORAL and a woman believed to be his wife were observed to leave their residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, accompanied by an individual later identified as

LEG/mmnd
 65-5142

CC - LOS ANGELES
 CC - NEW YORK
 CC - SAN FRANCISCO

TOP SECRET

RECORDED

INDEXED - 37

Category 1, 3
 Indefinite

28 1950

55 OCT 28 1950

71: X

Handwritten signatures and initials.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOP SECRET

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 65-5442

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-27-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/19, 20, 31; 11/2, 6-9, 13, 15-18 20/50	REPORT MADE BY LEWIS E. GLENN SRH
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. [REDACTED] TS [REDACTED] S 61			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Information concerning ALEXANDER KORAL, admitted espionage courier and contact of SILVERMASTER; JOSEPH GAER, close associate of SILVERMASTER'S and ULLMANN; and KENNETH DURANT, former manager of Tass in New York, set out for consideration in attempting to identify subject. NOEL FIELD out of country during pertinent period according to State Department records.

R-1

appeal
#86-1840

5/19/87

3042 Jut-Djc
Pg. 4, 2, 3

Sp6 Bja/Bwy - P -

#225,263 3/2/83

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Information available to this office is being reviewed in an effort to effect an identification of this subject, and the information reported herein concerns individuals who have been developed as a result of this review.

ALEXANDER KORAL

During the investigation conducted as a result of the allegations made by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY in November, 1945, surveillance was maintained on NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN. On December 1, 1945,

15-57905-60X1

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ② - Bureau (65-59145) 2 - New York (65-16341) 1 - Los Angeles (Info) 1 - San Francisco (Info) 2 - [unclear] 1 - Washington (Info)		RECORDED - 42 INDEXED - 42 EX-116 DEC 2 1950 [Stamps and signatures]

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~~TOP SECRET~~

WFO 65-5442

ADMINISTRATIVE

o/s
MR. and MRS. SILVERMASTER were observed to leave their residence and drive to the vicinity of Connecticut Avenue and Ordway Street, Northwest, where they parked their car and walked to the corner where SILVERMASTER left his wife and walked down Connecticut Avenue a short distance and met a man. They returned to where MRS. SILVERMASTER was waiting, after which they all proceeded to the SILVERMASTER car and then drove over a rather circuitous route through Rock Creek Park and finally let the unidentified man out of the car at 14th and Colorado, Northwest, where he proceeded by street car to the Union Station. This individual was surveilled to New York City where he was later identified as ALEXANDER KORAL.
b7C

[REDACTED]
In this connection it is pointed out that HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet agent, has identified motion pictures of SEMENOV as one of his Soviet superiors known to him as "SAM".
b7C

o/s
[REDACTED]
As pointed out previously, after KORAL contacted the SILVERMASTER'S in Washington, D. C., on December 1st, 1945, he was surveilled to New York City where his activities were observed for a period of time by Agents of the New York Office. On December 4, 1945, KORAL and a woman believed to be his wife were observed to leave their residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, accompanied by an individual later identified as GEORGE REICHELSEIMER, KORAL'S brother-in-law. These three individuals

~~TOP SECRET~~
- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Lee

March 31, 1971

REL-33

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RE: JOSEPH KATZ

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 18,
1971, your reference [REDACTED] (S) b1

A review of the files of the Headquarters of
this Bureau shows that Harry Gold advised he met Joseph
Katz in a hotel lobby in New York City on one occasion as
a results of a telephone call made to him by his superior
known as "Fred." Gold said he went to the meeting in late
April or early May, 1940, in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker,
New York City, and instead of meeting "Fred," he was met
by Katz who apparently had been given a good description
of Gold since no password was used. According to Gold, Katz
was interested in the plans which Gold had for the future
and in his contacts with Benjamin Smilg. Gold told Katz
that he was returning to Philadelphia and could not stay in
Cincinnati. Katz was disappointed but offered no assistance
in securing work for Gold in Cincinnati, Ohio. Katz gave
Gold about \$100 or \$150 for the completion of Gold's
schooling at Xavier University. Gold said that this was
his only meeting with Katz.

From a review of our files it would appear that
this was the only occasion on which Gold met Katz and the
information in our memorandum of March 7, 1951, that Gold
met Katz on two occasions was later changed by Gold. The
above is the only information which Gold has concerning Katz.

Delivered to [REDACTED] on 3/31/71
by [REDACTED] (S) b1

65-57913

- 1 - [REDACTED] (S) b1
- JPL:tap (S) b1
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
- 1 - London (Enclosure) (Copy of [REDACTED] memorandum 3/18/71)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 235 JAB/ARR 12/14/75
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

51 APR 7 1971

~~SECRET~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

RE: JOSEPH KATZ

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NOTE:

This is classified "SECRET" since it refers to information so classified by

[REDACTED]

CIA [

(S)
b]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-57913-1293

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~SECRET~~

Lee

~~SECRET~~ 14, 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RE: JOSEPH KATZ

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
July 7, 1971, your reference [redacted] (s)

We have reviewed the references in our file
on Joseph Katz for information on Benjamin Smilg and have
located no information indicating any direct contacts
between Katz and Smilg. The only connection set out in
that file is the information furnished by Harry Gold to
the effect that Katz had questioned him concerning Gold's
attempts to contact Smilg.

EX-112

REC-60

65-57913 - 298
JPL:tdn (6)
1 - [redacted] (s) b1
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
Delivered to [redacted] (s) b1
by [redacted] on 7/14/71
NOTE: [redacted]

CIA

1cc sent Legat, London
by 0-7 routing slip
7/14/71, baf

8-1840W
Classified by 3042PWT/1mw
Declassify on: OADR 5/18/87

~~SECRET~~

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JUL 22 1971

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65-57913-1298

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JOSEPH KATZ, Was
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-57913

DATE: June 27, 1950

8-18400V
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/87 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

This is to advise that a report has not been submitted because the agent to whom this case is assigned has been engaged full time in the investigation of the HENRY GOLD and related cases. A report will be prepared as soon as possible and submitted to the Bureau. *cla*

FWZ:IM
65-14913

RECORDED - 50

65-57913 - 250

JUL 28 1950

INDEXED - 50

EX-124

42
55 JUL 14 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: JOSEPH KATZ, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 3, 1950

G. I. R. J.

During interviews in Philadelphia with THOMAS L. BLACK and HARRY GOLD, they have identified photos of JOSEPH KATZ as one of their espionage superiors. In view of this it is believed that all the information in their possession about KATZ should be obtained and reported. Then this additional information can be considered along with previously developed facts about KATZ'S espionage activities and the future course of the investigation of KATZ may be determined.

For the assistance of interviewing agents a copy of the report of SA Roger W. Robinson dated 3/27/49 at New York is enclosed for Philadelphia.

cc: Philadelphia - Encl. (1)
NY 65-15338
65-15324

82-1840CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/87 BY 3042PWT/1mm/H

RECORDED - 106

INDEXED - 106

EX-32

165-57913-253
JUL 5 1950

12

FTZ:APK
65-14913

55 JUL 14 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~TOP SECRET~~

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

PH FILE NO. 65-4360 DWH

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 21 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/1,5,13,15,16,22, 23,27-29; 7/10,13/50	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT G. JENSEN
TITLE JOSEPH KATZ, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~HARRY GOLD~~, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, advised that in 1940 he delivered information concerning photographic processes once to an unidentified Soviet espionage superior in Buffalo, N. Y. ~~THOMAS L. BLACK~~, a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, states he was contacted by a Soviet espionage superior "JACK" from late 1938 with infrequent contacts until approximately 1948. BLACK says under direction of "JACK" he contacted once Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF, Univ. of Penna., Phila., in 1942 to determine FLOSDORF's willingness to furnish information re certain processes. BLACK also prepared reports on Sorbitol and Penicillin that he turned over to "JACK". In 1944 BLACK, at "JACK's" instructions, met WILLIAM STAPLER of Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., and gave STAPLER money for information he furnished. BLACK states his last contact with "JACK" was in NYC in approximately 1948. Phila. Confidential Informant T-1 states JOSEPH KATZ might be identical with individual described by GOLD and BLACK. On June 13 and 21, 1950 GOLD, when shown various photographs of JOSEPH KATZ, said he might well be his alternate contact in Buffalo, N. Y. BLACK, on June 16, 1950, positively identified the photographs of JOSEPH KATZ as being identical with his contact "JACK". Description of JOSEPH KATZ, as furnished by Phila. Confidential Informant T-2, compares favorably with descriptions furnished by GOLD and BLACK.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 4-27-2004

COPIES DESTROYED
R584 NOV 8 1960

86-18700V
Classified by 3040 PWT/IMN
Declassify on: OADR

- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. Cordina</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES INDEXED - 125 RECORDED - 125 EX - 112	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-New York (65-15338) 1-Albany (Info.) 1-Baltimore (Info.) 2-Buffalo (Info.) 1-Chicago (Info.) 1-Cincinnati (Info.) 1-Los Angeles 1-Newark 1-New Haven 1-Norfolk 1-San Francisco 1-Washington Field 1 (all Info.)	65-157913-263 JUL 25 1950 12	
	FILE <i>[Signature]</i>	

CLASSIFIED BY 492 JH/10/04
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

~~SECRET~~

I HARRY GOLD'S DEALINGS WITH AN UNKNOWN RUSSIAN,
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

HARRY GOLD, on May 22, 1950 admitted he received Atomic Bomb information from EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS in 1945 for transmission to the Soviet Union. GOLD is currently in Federal custody at the Holmesburg County Prison awaiting trial. He has been charged with violating Section 32, Subsection A, Title 50, United States Code.

Subsequent to the arrest of HARRY GOLD on May 23, 1950, he has been interviewed and has been furnishing information re his espionage activities.

Among the individuals from whom GOLD received information for transmission to his Soviet superiors was ALFRED DEAN SLACK, an employee of Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York. GOLD has advised that he had frequent contacts with SLACK in Rochester up until the latter part of 1942 when SLACK was transferred to Tennessee. Some time during the Spring of 1944, GOLD received from SLACK, who was now employed at Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tennessee, information and samples of a powerful explosive. GOLD stated that he later figured out that this powerful explosive was "RDX".

ALFRED DEAN SLACK is currently in Federal custody at Knoxville, Tennessee, awaiting trial on charges of violating Section 32, Subsection A, Title 50, United States Code.

During the period from 1940 until early 1944, GOLD has advised his Soviet espionage superior was an individual known to him only as "SAM". GOLD has subsequently identified "SAM" as SEMIEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV.

During interviews of HARRY GOLD conducted on June 1, 13, 21, 29 and July 10, 1950, by Special Agents T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, he furnished this information re subject of instant case.

Late in 1940 GOLD went to Rochester, New York, to pick up information relating to photographic processes. "SAM", GOLD's espionage superior sent him on this trip. GOLD was to pick up this information from ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Prior to GOLD's departure for Rochester, ~~SAM~~ had told GOLD he was to deliver the information received from SLACK to an alternate Soviet agent. GOLD said some recognition signal, the nature of which he cannot recall, was used on the occasion of the alternate contact.

Subsequent to the contact of SLACK by GOLD late in 1940, GOLD advised that on the same day he met SLACK, GOLD took a train from Rochester, New York, to Buffalo, New York.

Near the Buffalo Railroad Station and on a deserted side street, GOLD met the man whom "SAM" said would be GOLD's alternate contact on this occasion.

GOLD has stated that his contact with the alternate Soviet agent who substituted for "SAM" in Buffalo in late 1940 was of some duration. During this contact, GOLD said he and the alternate agent went into a diner and had hamburgers there. GOLD said the unknown Russian commented about the greasy food and said he was on a special diet. However, the alternate agent said it was too much trouble to maintain the diet his doctor ordered. GOLD also said the unknown Russian wondered as to what effect the greasy food would have on him.

GOLD was also able to furnish this supplemental information concerning the unknown contact which he had met in late 1940 in Buffalo, New York. He said that he had received the impression that "SAM" in discussing this alternate agent had mentioned the fact that the alternate might not be as neat as GOLD might expect. He was also of the impression that "SAM", subsequent to GOLD's meeting with the alternate agent, said "Was he untidy as usual?" "SAM" also reportedly furnished information to the effect that the alternate agent was quite ill and had recently arisen from a sick bed.

The following information is a composite description of this unknown Russian furnished by HARRY GOLD:

Age	- 33 or 34
Height	- 5 ft. 8 in. or 5 ft. 9 in.
Weight	- 155 lbs.
Build	- Large frame, but angular
Eyes	- Light brown (GOLD believes), bushy eyebrows
Hair	- Dark blond, unkempt, in need of hair cut

~~SECRET~~

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- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Nose | - Somewhat long |
| Facial characteristics | - Cheeks border on cadaverous, chin medium, but appeared slightly prominent, in need of shave, beard blond with reddish tinge. |
| Complexion | - Sallow, pale |
| Teeth | - Poor condition, somewhat irregular, yellow as if by tobacco stains, contact smoked cigarettes. |
| Hands | - Fingers bony, fingernails dirty. |
| Dress | - Tie knotted, but askew, shirt not white, but dirty, general appearance - unkempt. |
| Physical characteristics | - Slight limp, possible left foot; the limp sometimes noticeable and other times not; some recollection of an intestinal disturbance of some kind. |

II THOMAS L. BLACK'S ASSOCIATIONS WITH "JACK"

THOMAS L. BLACK, 1929 No. 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, furnished the following information to Special Agents WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. and ROBERT W. HOLMES on June 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28 and 29, 1950.

In connection with the information being set forth in the succeeding paragraphs, BLACK has advised that the exact period during which he was handled by "JACK" is not very well fixed in his memory. However, he did advise that the respective tasks he performed under "JACK's" direction, or an alternate, are in their essence correct.

BLACK stated that some time late in 1938, while employed at NOPCO, Harrison, New Jersey, he was introduced by his Soviet espionage superior, "JOHN", to his next superior, "JACK".

During the period 1938 to 1940, "JACK" directed the activity of BLACK in the Trotskyite movement in this country. BLACK said that "JACK" continuously pressed him for information on what transpired within this

SECRET

262

~~SECRET~~

BLACK said that during the period that "JACK" was contacting him "JACK" was pretty well disgusted with his lack of cooperation. Shortly after the time BLACK lost his job at NOPCO in Harrison, New Jersey, "JACK" contacted him and told BLACK not to take the first position offered. He was to look for a position where he could be of service to the Soviet Union. For the last six months in 1944 BLACK received a sum of \$100.00 a month from "JACK" while unemployed and theoretically looking for a position where he could be of greater assistance to the Soviets. Actually, BLACK, during this period of supposed unemployment, was a part time consultant for Fine Organics, Inc. in New York. In the summer of 1945 BLACK became employed at the Charles W. Berg Laboratories in Philadelphia.

A few years after World War II was over BLACK was again contacted by "JACK". At this time, believed by BLACK to be 1948 or possibly earlier, a Mr. WATKINS called BLACK at the Charles W. Berg Laboratories in Philadelphia. BLACK was not available at the time of this call, but a week or so later another call was made by Mr. WATKINS to the Berg Laboratories. At the time of the second call BLACK said he recognized the voice of WATKINS as that of "JACK" and an appointment was made to meet "JACK" in New York City.

This meeting was held in New York City in front of Macy's Department Store. "JACK" told BLACK that he wanted to reestablish the contact that had been lost and he wanted BLACK to do some work for the Soviet Union again.

At the time of this contact BLACK told "JACK" that he was willing to continue, but it was not advisable as he (BLACK) was being investigated by the FBI. There was no truth in this statement, according to BLACK, but he had received the idea from HARRY GOLD.

"JACK" also told BLACK at this time that he had been investigated by the FBI. During this meeting "JACK" said "they" had a contact through which they could learn what the FBI knew about BLACK. This would take some

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

time, but according to "JACK", could be accomplished. ~~It was~~ of the impression that "JACK" knew of this contact, but did not know who the contact actually was.

At this meeting arrangements were made for BLACK to meet "JACK's" successor Soviet agent in Philadelphia. According to BLACK, this meeting never took place. Because of the arrangements made for a successor to "JACK", BLACK said he received the impression that "JACK" was going away.

During the course of the interviews of THOMAS L. BLACK he furnished the following description of his contact "JACK":

Age	- Under 40 (during early contacts; age difficult to estimate)
Height	- 5 ft. 8 in.
Weight	- Medium
Hair	- Curly, dark blond
Walk	- Peculiar gait, may have had a slight limp.
Peculiarities	- Had a fondness for shoes; was raised in a community the principal industry of which was shoes. Contact spoke with a light trace of accent, believed to be Czechoslovakian

III JOSEPH KATZ, SUSPECT

On June 5, 1950 Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1, a reliable informant, advised that JOSEPH KATZ might well be identical with the individual whom HARRY GOLD described on June 1, 1950.

Accordingly, on June 13, 1950 HARRY GOLD was shown photographs of JOSEPH KATZ taken in 1941 and 1945. At this time GOLD said that KATZ could very well be the alternate Soviet agent whom he met in Buffalo, New York, in 1940.

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~~SECRET~~

On June 21, 1950 HARRY GOLD was again shown pictures of JOSEPH KATZ that had been taken in 1930, 1941, 1945, 1948 and 1949. On this date he reiterated his previous statements that KATZ could well be the individual whom he contacted in Buffalo in 1940, but he (GOLD) could not make positive identification at this time.

THOMAS L. BLACK, on June 16, 1950 when shown pictures of JOSEPH KATZ, positively identified KATZ as being identical with his contact "JACK".

IV DESCRIPTION OF JOSEPH KATZ

The following is a description of ~~JOSEPH~~ JOSEPH KATZ as furnished by Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-2, a reliable informant:

Born	- March 15, 1912 in Lithuania
Height	- 5 ft. 8 in.
Weight	- 170 lbs.
Build	- Broad-shouldered
Eyes	- Bright blue
Hair	- Dark blond, kinky, receding slightly at forehead.
Complexion	- Fair
Marital status	- Married 1935 at Los Angeles, daughter born 1941.
Other characteristics,	Had poor teeth, several missing (1944), partial dentures; heavy eyebrows; not at all meticulous in personal appearance; wears gray suits and brown shoes; has a slight limp when walking rapidly; had stomach ulcers.

Of interest it should be noted that the descriptions furnished by both GOLD and BLACK bear some resemblance to the description of JOSEPH KATZ.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

On June 13, 1950 the following pictures were also shown to GOLD:

ALEXEI I. SORVIN
JOHN JAMES MATWIN

GOLD said that SORVIN bore some resemblance to the individual he described, but not as much as did JOSEPH KATZ.

The photograph of MATWIN was rejected by GOLD as being a photograph of an individual whom he had never seen.

Copies of this report were designated for the offices listed as they have received copies of a New York report of SA ROGER W. ROBINSON dated March 2, 1949 captioned "JOSEPH KATZ, was. [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE - R".

(S) b1

~~SECRET~~

PH 65-4360

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Confidential Informant T-1 - Washington Field Office teletype dated June 5, 1950 captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. Steve Swartz; HARRY GOLD, Informant, ESPIONAGE - R".
- T-2 - New York letter dated June 7, 1950 captioned "JOSEPH KATZ, wa., ESPIONAGE - R; UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. Steve Swartz; HARRY GOLD, Informant, ESPIONAGE - R".

Reference: Philadelphia teletype dated June 29, 1950 captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa. Steve Swartz, ESPIONAGE - R".

- 12 -
~~TOP SECRET~~

ds

There is no main case file on Menke Katz, was. However, during the course of the investigation of Joseph Katz considerable background information was learned concerning Menke. It was also learned that Joseph and Merke Katz were both officers in a firm known as Selka, Inc. This firm was incorporated in New York City on January 28, 1946, and was dissolved on November 29 of the same year.

Information was located in the Bureau files under the names Merke Katz, Menke Katz, Max Katz and M. Katz which pertain or possibly pertain to the passport applicant. The information has been incorporated in the attached blind memorandum.

This blind memorandum also gives meager background information on Joseph Katz and points out that he has been identified by Elizabeth Bentley and Harry Gold as a Soviet agent. His identification as a Soviet agent by Thomas L. Black and [REDACTED] is also set forth, but because such identification has not been publicized, Black and [REDACTED] are referred to as informants whose reliability is unknown but who have been identified with, and who have admitted, Soviet espionage activities. It has been pointed out in the memorandum that Joseph Katz is currently under investigation by this Bureau. b7c b7D

RECOMMENDATION:

o/s [That the attached blind memorandum be transmitted to the Liaison Section for delivery to the State Department; that the Liaison Section arrange to be advised as to the disposition which is made of the passport application filed by Menke Katz.

Handled
with Mr.
Joseph [unclear]
of State
11/26/51
2 -

30

CONFIDENTIAL

(61-7341-34-433; 67D)

61-7341-34-571)

One M. Katz wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Assassination of Kirov," which was published by the Workers Library Publishers, Post Office Box 148, Station D, New York City. (61-7559-2396)

Joseph Katz, brother of Menke, claims birth in Zwontzani, Vilna, Lithuania, and has provided both March 15 and April 20, 1912, as a birth date. He claims derivative citizenship through his father, Elsha Hiat. On December 23, 1935, he married Bessie Bogorad and they have one daughter born January 2, 1942, in New York City. Joseph Katz was last known to be in Paris, France. His passport, which he originally received on June 3, 1946, was last renewed in March, 1950, in Paris.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, an admitted former Soviet agent, has identified Joseph Katz as her Soviet superior whom she knew as "Jack" and for whom she worked from the Fall of 1944 until May, 1945.

Harry Gold on July 20, 1950, pled guilty to a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. On December 9, 1950, he was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment, less the time he had already been incarcerated. Harry Gold has identified Joseph Katz as a Soviet agent whom he, Gold, met twice in 1940 in New York City.

Another informant, reliability unknown, who has been identified with, and who has admitted, espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets has identified Joseph Katz as his Soviet espionage superior from about 1940 until the Summer of 1945. This informant had one additional contact with Katz in about 1948. At that time, Katz inquired if the informant would be willing to resume his relations with the Soviets. Katz also advised the informant that he, Katz, had been under investigation and the informant would not see him again. (65-57913-304)

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-57913)

DATE December 24, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-4970)

SUBJECT: JOSEPH KATZ, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet to New York, cc WFO, dated October 20, 1951.

Attached herewith is a copy of a letter to MRS. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, subject HARRY GOLD, ESPIONAGE - R, which contains the several dates and places of birth for above-captioned subject as reflected in reference Bureau letter.

8-1840CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/87 BY 3042 PWT/1mw

HF:MKK

ENC.

cc - New York (65-14913) (Enc.)

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

DEC 4 1951

31

EX-68

63 DEC 12 1951

HAS BEEN
FILED
DEC 27 1951
FBI - NEW YORK



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington Field Office
Old Post Office Building
Room 506
December 4, 1951

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Chief
Passport Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

6-1540CV
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/4/87 BY 3042PWT/1mw

Attention: Mr. Ashley Nicholas

Re: Harry Gold, Espionage - R

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

Reference is made to my letter of October 16, 1951, which furnished additional identifying data concerning certain individuals on whom you had made such a request. Additional information which was not available at the time of reference letter pertaining to some of these individuals is being set forth as follows:

~~WENZIG, WILLIAM~~

Presently employed by Academy Electrical Products Company, 1842 9th Avenue, New York, New York.

~~GLASMAN, VIVIAN, was "Vivie", Vivian Glasman, Mrs. S. Goldberg~~

Presently employed Long Island College Hospital, Henry and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn, New York.

KATZ, JOSEPH

O/S [The best date of birth from available records for this individual is March 15, 1912. However, from other official records his date of birth has been furnished as April 15, 1912; April 20, 1912; March 15, 1910 and January 13, 1915. These official records have also reflected that

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED - 60

65-57913-518

REPLY
65-5521

this individual was born in Poland; Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and Lithuania. It is not possible at this time to state which place and date of birth is correct.

~~PERL, WILLIAM~~, aka. William ~~Butterperl~~

Was former instructor in physics at Columbia University, now unemployed.

~~FATAFI, ERNEST J.~~

0/s [He has resigned his position with the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Company as of August 10, 1951, and is reported to be presently unemployed.

~~PERL, HARRIETTA~~, aka. Mrs. William ~~Perl~~

Harrietta Savidge married William Perl in New York City on October 21, 1950.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York (65-14913)
 SUBJECT: *gmc* JOSEPH KATZ, was;
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 31, 1952

There are enclosed for the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this letter photographs of the following individuals which, it is requested, should be exhibited to informants who will be named hereinafter:

JOSEPH KATZ
 MENKE KATZ
 BESSIE BOGORAD KATZ
 CELIA BOGORAD KATZ
 ARTHUR KATZ
 JOSEPH GEORGE BOGORAD
 LESTER GITTELSON
 DAVID GITTELSON
 LEONARD SEIDENMAN
 STELLA SEIDENMAN
 JUDAH J. SHAPIRO
 KENNETH EDWIN SHAW
 VLADIMIR NAIDITCH
 EUGENIE NAIDITCH
 THEODORE BENNAHUM
 ISAIAH LITVACKOFF
 SONIA DOBBS
 ELIAS SHAPIRO
 LUCILLE NELSON

pgs 1+2 only reviewed for Rosenberg - info on these pgs - unclassified 3042 PWT Mmw 5/19/87-8-184

Photograph

Ltr to Legats, Paris + London + Lins. Rec. of photos to each. No return to be taken in re Archival until Legats Paris answer. Bulet of 2/2/54 Ltr. CIA.

Encs. 114

2 cc: Atlanta (Encs. 19)
 Baltimore (Encs. 19)
 Chicago (Encs. 19)
 Los Angeles (Encs. 38)
 Minneapolis (Encs. 19)
 Philadelphia (Encs. 57)

1 cc: NY 65-15317

EAC

FWZ:KDD

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

61 FEB 21 1952

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

FEB 11 1952

25

543

Letter to the Director
NYfile 65-14913

For the assistance of offices receiving copies of this letter, brief statements are being set out as to the persons whose photographs are being sent.

JOSEPH KATZ

Subject of instant case has been identified by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as her superior in Soviet espionage during 1944 and 1945. KATZ' activities from 1938 to 1948 include association in Soviet espionage with [REDACTED] THOMAS L. *BLACK, HARRY GOLD and many others. KATZ' principal employments, previously summarized, are as follows: b7D b7C

WPA 1934-1938; Meriden (Connecticut) Dental Laboratories as part owner, 1939-1944; parking lot operation, 609-13 West 130th Street, New York City, 1941-1942; Tempus Import Company (owner) 119 West 57th Street, New York City, 1944-1945; Merchant Marine, May to November 1945; Selka Incorporated (import-export) 39 Nassau Street, New York City, part owner, January to November 1946; Kaybin Incorporated, part owner and Paris representative, May 1948 to August 1949; Fournier Glove Company, Patchogue, Long Island, part owner, 1946 to present.

KATZ resided principally in or near New York City until 1947. He was known to have travelled to the West Coast in 1944. Since 1947 he has spent most of his time in Europe, his last exit from the United States having been in June 1948. Since that date he has resided in France and is now believed to be in Palestine.

He is described as born in Lithuania; United States citizen by derivation from father's papers; 5'8"; 170 pounds; blue eyes; dark blond kinky hair, receding hairline; fair complexion; prominent nose; married BESSIE BOGORAD September 23, 1935, in Los Angeles, California; one child, PAULA JO, born in New York City, January 2, 1941. Mrs. Joseph Katz

MENKE KATZ is a brother of the subject. He resides in Brooklyn, New York, and is a teacher in Hebrew schools run by the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, a branch of the International Workers Order. He is also a known Yiddish poet and contributed

Form No. 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SECRET

FILE NO.

MLV

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 6 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/16-30/53	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD E. BRENNAN
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	---

TITLE JOSEPH KATZ, was.	CHARACTER OF CASE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT ESPIONAGE - R
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PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

8-1840CV Joseph Katz
Classified by 3442PWT/PMW
Declassify on: OADR 5/14/87
Only the following pgs were reviewed
1, 6, 7, 17, 18, 22, 24, 33 at this time.
The pgs pertinent to Rosenberg ref. 1, 6, 18, 24-32
are unclassified

1 cc to CIA
via Liaison
8-14-53
RQH to Criminal
division by memo
dated 8-14-53
RQH to corrected
pages submitted

1 cc to State
via Liaison
11/10/67
see NY 41
11/10/67
11/10/67
1 cc retained in Paul Thompson's office
Corrected pages mailed
RQH to 8-14-53

APPROVED AND FORWARDED LVB	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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- Los Angeles (65-4557) (info) (RM)			
- Newark (65-3923) (info) (RM)			
- Philadelphia (65-4360) (info) (RM)			
- San Francisco (65-4027) (info) (RM)			
- Washington Field (65-4970) (info) (RM)		NOTED	
- New York (65-14913)			

REB:AAP

NY 65-14913

SECRET

HARRY GOLD, the American contact between KLAUS FUCHS and the Russians, went from Cincinnati, Ohio to New York City in the Spring of 1940 to meet his superior, "FRED." KATZ appeared at the designated and pre-arranged place instead of FRED, properly identified himself and after a discussion, gave GOLD \$100 or \$150 for GOLD'S assistance in completing his schooling at Xavier University in Cincinnati. A-4

GOLD had been in contact with the Soviets since 1935 and they were assisting him to get a degree in order that he might secure better employment and be in a position to secure information of value for the Russians.

6/5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SECRET

b7c
b7D

NY 65-14913

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meetings because of the menial jobs he seemed to be assigned to by the Party. In 1934, BLACK contacted GAIK OVAKIMIAN at the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City. He was desirous of obtaining a job in the Soviet Union but was recruited by OVAKIMIAN into the Soviet espionage system. He was introduced by OVAKIMIAN soon after his recruitment in the latter part of 1934 or early 1935, to a man known only as PAUL PETERSEN and under PETERSEN'S direction he joined the Socialist Workers Party and conducted espionage activities against the Trotskyites in the New Jersey area for the Soviets. He also admitted giving the Soviets reports on various industrial processes some of which were faked by him. n.y.

BLACK introduced HARRY GOLD, convicted Soviet espionage agent, to PAUL PETERSEN in 1934 or 1935. (HARRY GOLD knew PETERSEN only as PAUL SMITH.) He continued working under PETERSEN until 1938 and began in the early part of 1938 working under a man known to him as "GEORGE." He has identified "GEORGE" as SEMEN MARCOVICH SEMENOV. He continued his contacts with SEMENOV for only a short period as on March 10, 1938, BLACK was burned in a laboratory accident at his place of employment, the National Oil Products Company, New Jersey. While he was hospitalized at the West Hudson Hospital in Kearny, New Jersey, following his accident, he was contacted by his next principal who appeared unannounced one morning at BLACK'S room at the hospital and identified himself to BLACK as Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ. n.y.

After BLACK got out of the hospital in August 1938, SCHWARTZ tried to get him to go to Mexico to obtain employment in the Trotsky household for the purpose of Soviet espionage. BLACK did not go and saw little else of Dr. SCHWARTZ after that. BLACK continued to do some Trotskyite espionage work for "JOHN" and "CARL" during 1939 and 1940. BLACK was not certain as to the exact periods during which he was working under the above-described superiors. He recalled that sometime late in 1938, he believed, while employed at the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, New Jersey, his espionage superior "JOHN" introduced him to a man known to him as "JACK." On June 16, 1950, THOMAS L. BLACK positively identified KATZ as being identical with his contact "JACK." The identification was made from photographs of KATZ. n.y.

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NY 65-14913

This meeting was held in New York City in front of Macy's Department Store. KATZ told BLACK that he wanted to re-establish the contact that had been lost and he wanted BLACK to do some work for the Soviet Union again.

At the time of this contact, BLACK told KATZ that he was willing to continue, but it was not advisable as he (BLACK) was being investigated by the FBI. There was no truth in this statement, according to BLACK, but he had received the idea from HARRY GOLD.

KATZ also told BLACK at this time that he had been investigated by the FBI. During this meeting, KATZ said "they" had a contact through which they could learn what the FBI knew about BLACK. This would take some time, but according to KATZ, could be accomplished. BLACK was of the impression that KATZ knew of this contact but did not know who the contact actually was.

At this meeting arrangements were made for BLACK to meet KATZ'S successor Soviet agent in Philadelphia. According to BLACK, this meeting never took place. Because of the arrangements made for a successor to KATZ, BLACK said he received the impression that KATZ was going away.

During the course of the interviews, BLACK has consistently maintained that from the time he first realized that PAUL PETERSEN intended him to be an espionage agent until the time of his last contact with KATZ, his single thought was to break away from the Soviet influence. He has stated that any activity which he performed at the direction of his Soviet superiors was performed because of fear or in order to make some showing of cooperation. He claims he purposely failed to keep some appointments to carry out some assignments, that he lied to Soviet superiors about the nature of work he had done and that the written reports he handed in were either completely fabricated or set out processes which were impractical.

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attended the public school system in Philadelphia, graduating in 1930. He attended the University of Pennsylvania for two years and completed work toward a diploma at Drexel Institute of Technology, graduating in 1936. From 1938 to 1940, GOLD attended Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, obtaining a degree. He was formerly employed as a chemist. GOLD'S residence up until the time of his arrest was 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was arrested on May 23, 1950, and charged with violation of the wartime espionage statute. GOLD pleaded guilty and is serving a sentence of thirty years at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

GOLD stated he was first introduced into Soviet espionage work by THOMAS L. BLACK who introduced him to his first superior in 1935. GOLD knew this superior only as PAUL SMITH. Information of an industrial nature was furnished to SMITH by GOLD from 1935 to 1937.

In the summer of 1937, GOLD was introduced to his next superior, STEVE SCHWARTZ by PAUL SMITH. GOLD gave SCHWARTZ information which GOLD had obtained during his employment at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at that time. h.g.

In late 1937 or early 1938, SCHWARTZ introduced GOLD to his third Soviet espionage superior who was known to GOLD as "FRED." GOLD furnished "FRED" with general industrial information prior to going to Cincinnati in the fall of 1938. GOLD attended Xavier University in Cincinnati from September 1938 until the end of the school year in the spring of 1940. "FRED" gave GOLD some financial assistance during the time GOLD was attending Xavier University.

GOLD said that while he was a student at Xavier University in Cincinnati, in the spring of 1940, he received a telephone call from "FRED," his Soviet espionage superior. "FRED" requested that GOLD come to New York City immediately. To the best of GOLD'S recollection, he arrived in New York City on a Friday afternoon. He traveled by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad coach to Jersey City, New Jersey, and there GOLD took a ferry to New York City.

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NY 65-14913

GOLD went directly to the Hotel New Yorker and registered there under his own name. The fact that GOLD registered at the hotel was contrary to instructions received from "FRED." GOLD had been told by "FRED" that he would be met in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker. He was unable to recall whether "FRED" indicated he would meet him or that there would be an alternate contact. That evening in the lobby of the hotel GOLD was approached by an individual subsequently identified by GOLD from a photograph as JOSEPH KATZ.

This individual told GOLD he had been sent by "FRED." During the discussion at this meeting, KATZ inquired as to the success GOLD was having in contacting BENJAMIN SMILG. GOLD told KATZ he was unsuccessful with SMILG. Thereupon, KATZ expressed an interest in GOLD'S plans for the future. KATZ was told that GOLD planned to return to Philadelphia in order to be near his family. The alternate contact was disappointed in GOLD'S plans and suggested GOLD try to secure work in Cincinnati. However, KATZ did not offer to assist GOLD in finding employment in Cincinnati. n. y.

At the conclusion of the discussion, GOLD said KATZ gave him \$100.00 or \$150.00 for assistance in completing his schooling at Xavier University. No arrangements or plans were made for any additional meetings.

On October 16, 1950, GOLD was re-interviewed for any supplemental information he might have recalled regarding JOSEPH KATZ. He stated the one meeting described above was actually two, one on a Friday evening and the second on Saturday afternoon of the same weekend. At the first meeting KATZ and GOLD left the lobby of the hotel and went for a walk. It was during this walk that KATZ and GOLD discussed SMILG and GOLD'S future plans. GOLD and KATZ had something to eat in a restaurant called Travlers during their first meeting. It was because of this that GOLD learned his contact had difficulty with his stomach. The second meeting which took place the following day was very brief. At this time GOLD received money from KATZ. He now believes the amount was probably \$200.00 and not the smaller amounts he previously stated.

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NY 65-14913

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GOLD also recalled that a recognition signal of some kind may have been involved. He believed this involved two yellow pencils in the breast pocket of his suit or the alternate contact's suit. GOLD did not see KATZ again.

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D

can testify as follows:

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D

ds [REDACTED] b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] b7C
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~~SECRET~~

b7D

76c

New York, New York
May 24, 1951

MEMO

Re: SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICES -
METHODS OF PAYMENT
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-57970)

The following is set out as dictated by HARRY GOLD:

I. PAYMENTS TO GOLD

From November of 1935 up until sometime in 1944 I received some fifty per cent of the expenses involved in carrying out my espionage activities. This figure may at times have gone as high as seventy-five per cent and at times may have gone as low as forty per cent. This was accomplished by my deliberate underestimation of the money needed, for my various trips to New York and other places.

The original proposition made by my Soviet superior, PAUL SMITH, in November 1935 and by the others who followed SMITH was that my expenses be met in their entirety, but that I was to put out the money first and was then to be reimbursed. I submitted receipts for all money that was paid to me and signed these with the name COHEN. On these receipts was usually a notation such as "received - \$30.00 for trip to Rochester in October of 1940" and sometimes the person who was to be seen was designated on the receipt.

The following persons received payment or were offered payment by me:

(1) ALFRED DEAN SLACK received a subsidy of \$300.00 a month over a period from October 19, 1940 up until September or October of 1942. I can recall only one further payment to SLACK during the period that he was meeting me in Kingsport, Tennessee, during the early part of 1944. SLACK was also given expenses for a number of trips which he took to New York from Rochester and from Rochester to West Virginia. These trips were in connection with our espionage activities.

(2) On at least one occasion I gave SLACK

JCW:EXM

65-14635- Sub H

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MEMO

NY 65-14635- Sub H

the sum of \$500.00 which he subsequently paid to HOWARD GOCHENAUR in Belle, West Virginia (near Charleston); this money was given to GOCHENAUR upon receipt of GOCHENAUR'S information on the nylon salt process as carried out at the DuPont Plant in Belle. There was to be a further payment, but SEMENOV would not consent to this.

On each occasion that I gave SLACK money either for himself or for GOCHENAUR, he gave me receipts similar to mine which receipts he subsequently turned over to SEMENOV. SLACK signed these receipts. I cannot recall whether SLACK used his own name in signing these receipts or whether he used an alias as I did. My clearest recollection is that he signed them "AL".

Klaus (3) In January of 1945, just before I went to see Dr. FUCHS at his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, YAKOVLEV gave me an envelope which he said contained \$1500.00. I was told to offer this money to FUCHS, but to do it in a very diplomatic fashion so as not to offend the man. This I did, but when I mentioned the matter to FUCHS that he might possibly have a need for such additional funds for his expenses, he grew very angry and refused point blank. I returned the envelope and the money to YAKOVLEV.

(4) When I met DAVID GREENGLASS in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Sunday, June 3, 1945, I gave him an envelope containing \$500.00. GREENGLASS did not give me a receipt and I did not ask for one.

(5) On several occasions from about October 1941 on to sometime in 1943 I gave ABE BROTHMAN sums ranging from \$25.00 to \$50.00 for blueprinting expenses, and for expenses in connection with the obtaining of additional blueprints, which blueprints he was filching for the Soviet Union from either the Hendrick Manufacturing Company or Chemurgy Design Corporation.

II. GIFTS

From my very first contact with PAUL SMITH in 1935 he and the other Soviet agents who followed him attempted on various occasions to give me a number of small gifts. These varied anywhere from a set of technical books to a fountain pen.

MEMO
NY 65-14635- Sub H

I refused them all. Later, particularly during my contacts with FRED and SEMENOV, I was told that it was a good general technique to regularly use small gifts when I went on my missions. I was told, for instance, that when I went to see SMILG I could bring along a small box of candy. In particular, on the occasion of my first visit to SMILG in Dayton, Ohio, in Thanksgiving of 1948, I brought with me an "opera style" wallet of a very good leather and presented it to BEN, saying that it was from his old classmate STAN. *Ben*

On a considerable number of occasions when I visited the SLACKS I brought along gifts for AL'S wife, JULIE, or for AL himself. These usually consisted of a book or a box of candy.

Also, in my contacts with BROTHMAN I frequently brought him various small items. One such item included a Voigtlander film-pack type camera and later I supplied him with the, at that time difficult to get, film pack.

On my visits to Dr. FUCHS' sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts, I invariably brought along two gifts. One a box of candy for the children and one book.

It is to be noted that technically I was to be reimbursed by the Soviets in the expenses involving the purchases of these gifts. However, it should be noted that because of BROTHMAN'S poor cooperation in keeping his dates for furnishing of information, I was not supposed to give him the gifts which I did. In fact, if SEMENOV knew of these he would probably have bawled me out.

The Russian agents emphasized to me the fact that my bringing such various small gifts as books, wallets, candies, etc., would ingratiate me not only with the source of information, but in particular with the members of his family. I was told that it was very hard for a person to act resentful to, or be suspicious of, anyone who came bearing such innocuous and pleasant surprises.

In all of my meetings with Soviet agents from the very first I was told that they would pay for any meals which we happened to have together, and that I was never to

MEMO

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attempt to take a check. I was also told in my meetings with sources of information in America, that I was to use the same technique. I was to pay for the meals. The same applied to any occasions when we took cabs.

From the very beginning I was told by the Soviet agents that should I ever be apprehended in the course of my activities, that I could not expect any help from them directly, but would just have to take the consequences. I was told that this was one of the risks involved in the nature of the activities we were pursuing. However, it was indicated to me that should it be feasible, large sums would be made available for legal aid.

JOSEPH C. WALSH, SA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 27, 1950

FROM :

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa., "Bill"
(Principal of
ESPIONAGE - R [REDACTED])

During the investigation of the GREGORY case an unknown individual was observed to make a contact with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife in Washington, D. C., on December 1, 1945. This individual was surveilled to New York City and identified as being ALEXANDER KORAL.

It is pointed out that HARRY GOLD has identified pictures of SEMENOV as being one of his Soviet superiors whom he knew as "SAM".

The files of this office reflect that after KORAL returned to New York from Washington, D. C., he was placed under surveillance and on December 4, 1945, KORAL and a woman believed to be his wife were observed to leave their residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York, accompanied by an individual later identified as GEORGE REICHELSCHEIMER. They all went to the Long Island Railroad Station where REICHELSCHEIMER took a train to Port Jefferson, New York. The following description of REICHELSCHEIMER was obtained at that time:

Age — 50 to 55
Height — 5'10"
Weight — 170
Build — Stocky

LEG/mmd

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CC - NEW YORK (65-11737)

CC - LOS ANGELES (65-5057)

CC - SAN FRANCISCO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

GREGORY L. RABINOVITCH, WAS, ESPIONAGE - R. PHOTOGRAPHS OF RABINOVITCH DISPLAYED TO HARRY GOLD. GOLD STATES RABINOVITCH NOT IDENTICAL WITH "FRED" AND UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPH. REPORT IN THIS MATTER TO BE SUBMITTED BY DEC. ELEVEN NEXT.

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HOLD PLS

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65-57981-

cc: Mr. Lamphre

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-14753 EXD**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 27 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/4-6, 26; 7/2/51	REPORT MADE BY REX I. SHRODER
TITLE GREGORI LVORICH RABINOVITCH, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photographs of RABINOVITCH exhibited to LOUIS BUDENZ, ELIZABETH BENTLEY and HARRY GOLD. BUDENZ readily identified subject as being identical with ROBERTS, his former espionage superior. GOLD and BENTLEY unable to identify subject.

LET TO NYC INSTRUCTING THEM TO KEEP OPEN. 10-22-51

- C -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/22/83 BY SP6 BJA/Bcy #225275 5-19-87 3042 PWT-JAR 86-18402V 081, 2, 3

DETAILS:

Photographs of GREGORI RABINOVITCH,

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED] were exhibited to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent. Miss BENTLEY, after viewing the photographs, said that she was unable to identify the subject as anyone she knew. She was fairly certain the subject was not identical with the Dr. RABINOVITCH, who in 1936, was either a doctor for, or worked at the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

These photographs were also exhibited to LOUIS BUDENZ, former Communist Party functionary and self-admitted associate of the subject. BUDENZ immediately identified the photographs as being identical with his former espionage superior ROBERTS. He said that all three photographs

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edmund Schmitt*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

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- 1 - Washington Field (65-5004) (Info.)
- 3 - New York

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were recognizable but that the "front face view photograph was an excellent likeness". BUDENZ recalled that RABINOVITCH usually wore a mustache which varied from time to time in size and shape. BUDENZ also recalls observing the subject with no mustache.

The photographs of the subject were also exhibited to HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, now serving a thirty year sentence for violation of the espionage statute. GOLD said that he definitely had never seen this person before and that the subject's name also meant nothing to him.

0/5
The below listed news and photo service agencies were contacted in an effort to obtain further information and photographs of the subject. None of these concerns had any information concerning RABINOVITCH.

Keystone Photo Service
21 West 46th Street
Mrs. WINFRED FULBRIGHT, Assistant Office Manager

Life and Time
9 Rockefeller Plaza
RUTH KENNY, Receptionist

International News Photos
235 East 45th Street
JOSEPH J. MILLER - Librarian

Associated Press
30 Rockefeller Plaza
CARL WILKEN, Photography Editor

Acme Photo Service
461 Eighth Avenue
H. STARLIGHT, Office Manager

Wide World Photo
50 Rockefeller Plaza
CARL WILKEN, Photography Editor

- C L O S E D -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 65-4750

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 8/29/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/23, 27, 7/6; 8/7, 14/51	REPORT MADE BY JOHN P. ANDREWS	jd1
TITLE ROSA EISENBERG, was., Rose Eisenberg, Mrs. Max Eisenberg, nee ORANS or ORANSKY			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS



100-ARG
9-21-51
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5-19-87

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#86-1840CV

8, 12, 13 reviewed for classification

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